Weather
Weather cold snow threatened. The maximum temperature yesterday was 42.8 and the minimum 39.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.3 and 28.4.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 40 pages in three sections

NO. 2593 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 未年十二月二十六日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

LEAGUE FIXES PROGRAM FOR NEW COUNCIL; TREATY FIRST

Adriatic, Russian And Turkish Questions Also To Be Settled

SWISS ADMITTED

Delegates From Hungary Delay Full Reply To Allied Note

DOCUMENT LATE

International Court Of Justice Plan Examined At Conference

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—The sittings of the London conference began yesterday morning. The first meeting was held at Downing Street at eleven o'clock. Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon represented Great Britain, M. Millerand assisted by M. Paul Cambon and M. Phillippe Berthelot, France, and Signor Nitti, Italy. It was decided to deal with the agenda in the following order. (1) The execution of the treaty with Germany; (2) The Adriatic question; (3) The Hungarian reply which was due to reach Paris yesterday; (4) The settling of the principles of the treaty with Turkey and (5) the Russian question.

M. Millerand, it is stated in the newspapers here, has been recalled to Paris for the transference of powers by the former to the new President of the Republic. He will arrive in Paris on Sunday evening but he intends to return to London on Monday February 23, in order to continue the conferences. He will be replaced during his absence by M. Paul Cambon, who will be assisted by M. Philippe Berthelot. It is not known how long Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, will be able to remain in London.

Court Of Justice Plan Examined By Council

Paris, February 13.—The Council of the League of Nations held two sittings in camera at St. James' Palace yesterday in the course of which the questions of the entry of Switzerland into the League, of the Sarr Basin, of the free town of Danzig, and of the International Court of Justice were examined.

Hungarian Reply Is Only General In Form

Paris, February 13.—The period granted to the Hungarian delegation within which to hand in their reply to the draft treaty submitted by the Allies expired yesterday at 3 p.m. Count Apponyi took full advantage of the extension of time granted by the Allies, for it was not until four o'clock that Colonel Henry brought the reply to the Quai d'Orsay. Even now only the general reply has been handed in whereas the document should have been accompanied by additional notes which have not yet been presented.

Switzerland Admitted To League Membership

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—The executive council of the League of Nations, sitting in London, has decided to admit Switzerland to the League of Nations.

Council Discussions Of Preliminary Nature

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 12.—The Supreme Council met this morning at No 10 Downing Street, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand, Signor Nitti and Lord Curzon being present. The discussions were of a general preliminary character, touching inter alia outstanding questions with Ger-

(Continued on Page 2)

British To Amend Law On Fineness Of Silver Coinage

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, notified that he would introduce a bill amending the law in respect of the standard fineness of silver coinage in the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire.

Reynolds Resigns G. O. P. Post To Boom Coolidge

James B Reynolds. INTERNATIONAL.

James B. Reynolds, secretary of the National Republican executive committee has resigned to boom the Presidential campaign of Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, according to a report from Chicago. Mr. Reynolds is a native of Massachusetts and has long been a personal friend of the Governor. It is thought by prominent Republican leaders that the action of Mr. Reynolds will have an important effect on the Presidential campaign.

SEVEN AIRPLANES WITH 27 FLYERS HERE FOR 2 DAYS

Plans For Big Reception Formed At Meeting Of Members Yesterday

APPOINT SUB-COMMITTEES

Special Performance Of Rome Airmen Arranged On Second Day

With the approach of the airmen from Rome near at hand, plans are being completed to give the visiting flyers a royal reception when they land in this port. The committee on reception met at the Italian Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning. Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu representing the Central government, presided. Other members present at the meeting were Mr. G. A. Bena, vice-chairman, Major W. R. McBain, Mr. Don D. Patterson and Mr. T. C. Chu, of the International Recreation Club.

Although no official sanction has yet been secured from the International Recreation Club to make use of its Kiangwan Course for the landing place of the visitors, it is understood that the board of directors of the club have no objection to making use of the plot provided the flying will in no way interfere with the race meetings during the Chinese New Year holiday. There is no likelihood, however, that they will arrive at the time.

COMMITTEES NAMED

A tentative program was arranged at the meeting yesterday and several sub-committees were appointed, including committees on ground, finance, banquets, refreshments, souvenirs and publicity. The airmen from Italy will be asked to come here from Canton together in seven machines with 27 flyers. They will stay here at least 36 hours before leaving for Peking.

When the time of their arrival is ascertained, Lieut. Panfili, the Italian flyer who recently delighted local enthusiasts with his flight between Kiangwan and Shanghai, will ascend and escort the visitors to the landing place. Immediately, the visitors will motor to Shanghai for a short rest.

The machines will be cleaned, oiled and fueled by mechanics from the Arsenal, who will also do repair work if any is necessary. The planes will be parked in Kiangwan under guard of two companies of Chinese troops from the Office of the Acting Defense Commissioner.

In the evening of the first day of their arrival, a joint banquet

(Continued on Page 2)

SENATE VOTES TO EXPEDITE DECISION ON PEACE TREATY

Leaders Of Both Parties Behind New Motion To Resume Debate

LODGE PROPOSAL

Lord Curzon Says Pact Must Be Rewritten In Course Of Time

MANY PROBLEMS

French Army Chief Sees German Camouflage In 'Home Guards'

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, February 9.—The Senate today adopted by 62 votes to 10 Senator Lodge's motion, supported by both Democratic and Republican leaders, in favor of securing a speedy resumption of the Senate debate on the peace treaty.

Must Revise Treaty Declares Lord Curzon

London, February 10.—In the House of Lords today Lord Curzon expressed the belief that a good deal of the Peace Treaty would have to be rewritten and revised in the course of time. None of its authors claimed a sacro-sanct character for it.

If Germany showed a disposition faithfully to fulfil her Treaty obligations, we would do our best to aid her to fulfill them and to resume her place among the civilised communities of the world.

Lord Curzon expressed anxiety as regards the outlook in the Near and Middle East, and emphasised the necessity of a broadminded point of view in settling the difficult problems not yet decided by the Peace Conference.

Germany Is Anxious To Evade Treaty, Says Niessel

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—General Niessel, giving evidence yesterday before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber, denounced the "camouflage" of the German army. The 400,000 troops, he declared, the forces of the public security police and the thousands mobilised in the civil guard, proved the desire of Germany to evade the Treaty. The Committee decided to hear the Minister of War on the subject of the disarmament of Germany.

McLean Asks British To Fix German Indemnity Sum

London, February 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. George Thorne moved an amendment of the Address from the Throne regretting that the Government had not recognised the many impracticabilities of the Peace Treaty nor appreciated the grave dangers to the economic position at home and abroad by the delay in restoring settled conditions in Europe and the Near East.

Sir Donald Maclean quoted General Smuts' message in which he said that the real work of making peace would only begin after the Treaty was signed and he expressed the view that the whole experience of the past month had shown how substantially accurate was General Smuts' estimate of the situation. Sir Donald Maclean appealed to the Government to take a long and statesmanlike view and further to fix the amount of the German indemnity. He deprecated the length of the German "black list" and foreshadowed years of international litigation on the subject. He urged that there was no hope of sound economic peace for Europe without free trade all round and that a start should be made in the new States of Central Europe.

Wants League To Define Boundaries Of Russ States

Lord Robert Cecil urged the impracticability at present of undertaking the revision of the Treaty although some of its terms would have to be revised later. Mentioning Egypt, the Middle East, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, he said that the situation was profoundly serious chiefly owing to the delay in dealing with the Turkish question. The speaker deprecated further delay. He suggested that the League of Nations should publicly debate the Russian situation and should also send to Russia two international missions to ascertain what was going on there and, secondly, that the League should

(Continued on Page 5)

British Ministry To Be Reshuffled; Geddes To Retire

London, February 9.—There is considerable speculation here with regard to the probable reshuffling of the Ministry. It is believed that Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, will succeed Sir Auckland Geddes, as President of the Board of trade.

It is also likely that Sir Eric Geddes will retire from the Ministry of Transport and accept an important post in the city. It is expected that Mr. G. Wardle, parliamentary secretary to Ministry of Labor and Mr. J. Parker Junior Lord of the Treasury, will resign.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy is mentioned as the most likely successor to Mr. G. H. Roberts at the Ministry of Food. It is rumored that Mr. Chamberlain's position is uncertain. Mr. Henderson will probably be elected Chairman of the Labor Party.

WITHDRAW ARMY FROM IRELAND IS LABORITES PLEA

Self-Government Only Will Satisfy Island, House Of Commons Told

LORD CECIL IN REPLY

Foresees Deadlock If Irish Insist On Setting Up A Republic

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 10.—In the House of Commons today Col. Sidney Peel moved the adoption of the King's speech which was seconded by Mr. Woolcock. Mr. Adamson, the leader of the Labor Party, followed with a speech in which he suggested that the whole situation should be reviewed with a view to securing lasting peace before the remaining peace treaties were ratified.

Referring to his recent tour in Ireland, he declared that nothing but a generous measure of self-government with no dividing up of Ireland would satisfy Irish aspirations. The Speaker urged the withdrawal of "the system of military government" in Ireland.

URGES IRISH CONVENTION

Sir Donald Maclean, Liberal leader, announced that Liberals would propose an amendment to the address in favor of a revision of the peace treaties. He declared that the tri-partite treaty must be revised because it now seemed as if the signature of the President of the United States to the guarantee to France was not going to be honored.

Lord Hugh Cecil declared that it would be madness to impose a bill on Ireland contrary to the wish of the majority of the population. He suggested that the Irish people should be requested to invoke a public convention at which to find their own solution and produce their own bill. The convention should be on the lines of a constituent assembly elected by parliamentary franchise. If they proposed a republic the British people were not likely ever to agree to it and a deadlock would arise.

K. Of C. Director To Visit Shanghai

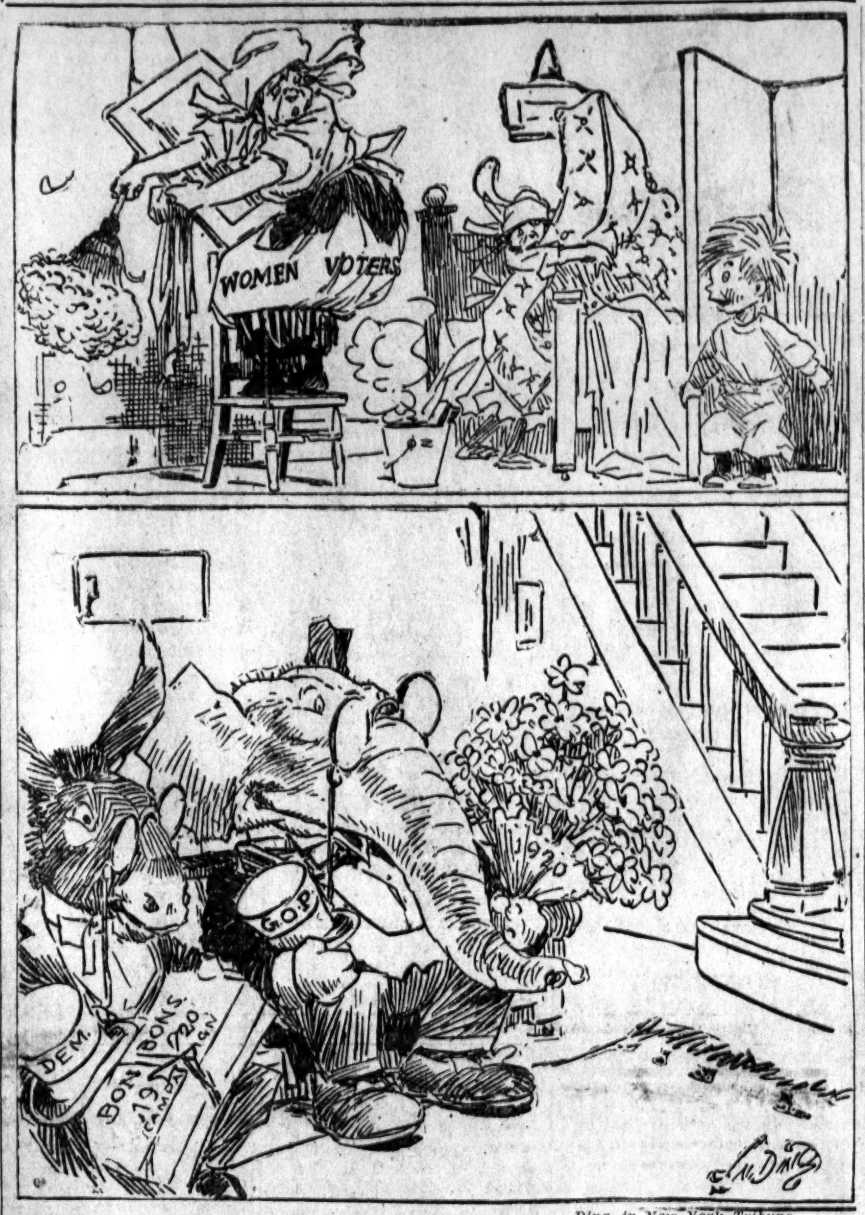
Mr. William F. Fox Of Catholic Order Going On From Here To Tientsin

Mr. William F. Fox, Supreme Director of Knights of Columbus social welfare work in the Far East, will arrive from Hongkong today on the Pembrokeshire after an inspection of K. of C. activities in Vladivostok and Manila.

Mr. Fox will be in Shanghai a few days and will then go on to Tientsin where the K. of C. plans to extend its activities with the 15th United States Infantry.

Local members of the Knights of Columbus have arranged a reception to Mr. Fox, who will address a meeting of Catholic men early in the week. There is a probability that at least one council of the K. of C. will be established in Shanghai as a result of his visit.

There's A Couple Of Distinguished Gentlemen To See You, Ma



Ding, in New York Tribune

GERMAN EVIDENCE ON WAR CRIMES ASKED BY ALLIES

Access To All Documents Needed For Prosecution Of Accused Demanded

VON LERSNER ACT SCORED

Berlin Chancellor Expresses To French His Disapproval Of Baron's Behavior

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, February 9.—The Allied note on the surrender of war criminals accompanied by M. Millerand's letter saying that the German Government would not be held responsible for Baron von Lersner's conduct as the Allies assumed that Germany was not trying to evade her treaty obligations were received yesterday. Herr Bauer, the Chancellor, thereupon expressed to the French Charge d'Affaires his disapproval of Baron von Lersner's behavior.

It is learned from German sources that the Allied note points out that the names in the list by no means include the total number of Germans guilty of transgressing the laws of warfare and that the Allies accordingly reserve the right to prosecute others found in Allied territory. The note further demands access to all documentary evidence necessary for the prosecution of the guilty parties.

War Lords Allies Want Seek Safety In Holland

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—The Grand-Duke of Hesse whose name figures on the list of war criminals claimed by the Entente, has fled to Holland with his son, and a number of notabilities including several generals.

Germany Upholds Dutch Defense Of The Kaiser

Paris, February 9.—An intercepted U. S. Wireless from Lyons gives this German view of present day conditions in Germany.

(Continued on Page 4)

Red Cross Will Send $3,000 To Fire Sufferers

Three thousand dollars is to be sent by the American Red Cross in Shanghai to the people of Chungking, Szechuen, who were left homeless by fire that devastated that city last Thursday. This sum was voted yesterday by the local executive committee, and will be forwarded on Monday by Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, chairman of the China Central Committee of the organisation.

Reports from the stricken city say that 10,000 persons have been left homeless as a result of the fire. The executive committee voted as much money as was immediately available.

Mr. Nichols said the money will be sent out tomorrow.

Lloyd George Hits Nationalisation Of British Coal Mines

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Brace moved a Labor amendment to the address regretting the absence of a proposal to nationalise the coal mines on the lines recommended in the Sankey majority report. Mr. Lloyd George, replying, said that nationalisation was impossible without bureaucracy. He contended it had not been shown that nationalisation would be able to produce the excellent progressive results attained under private ownership. He ridiculed the idea that men worked harder for the State than for private interests.

He referred to the unsatisfactory results of nationalisation in Bolshevist Russia, which were leading to compulsory labor. Nationalisation would discourage the development of the mining industry, because the present risks which frequently involved very consider-

(Continued on Page 4)

HUGE SUM VOTED BY BRITAIN FOR EUROPEAN RELIEF

Twelve Million Sterling Set Aside—Government May Add To This

CANADA HAS OPEN PURSE

Empire Confident Other Allies And Neutrals Will Lend Financial Aid

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 12.—At question time in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government had informed the United States that besides the £12,500,000 voted for the current financial year for relief of Central Europe, the British Government is prepared to contribute a further sum, not exceeding half the contribution of the United States and not exceeding £10,000,000 which would be used to provide British foodstuffs, raw materials and other essentials and to pay the freights of goods carried in British ships. Mr. Chamberlain added that the Canadian Government had intimated their desire to contribute. The Government is confident that other Allied and neutral governments will co-operate.

Attitude Of America Of Greatest Importance

London, February 11.—Mr. Chamberlain in his reply to the memorial recently presented by a deputation of leading politicians (including Labor representatives), bankers, and financial experts on the subject of the International exchanges said that the attitude of the United States Government was of the first importance and that he doubted whether its participation in the proposed International Conference on the Economic Situation could be obtained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised the gravity of the situation and declared that the Government was therefore prepared to appoint representatives to the Conference if so invited by one of the neutral countries or by the

(Continued on Page 2)

KOREANS KILL 300 JAPANESE: BOLSHEVIKI FURNISH ARMS

Enter Northern Section Of Hermit Kingdom From Kirin For Attack

ROUT 400 OTHERS

Allied Warships Bombard Odessa After Preparing For Evacuation

POLES SURRENDER

Czechs Sign Armistice With Soviet Force To Speed Departure

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, February 9.—It is officially reported that 2,000 Koreans armed principally with equipment furnished by the Bolshevists, entered Northern Korea from Kirin by night and attacked a Japanese post killing three hundred Japanese, and routing the remaining four hundred.

Allied Warships Are Bombarding Odessa

London, February 9.—A Moscow wireless message states that Allied warships are bombarding Odessa.

Bolsheviki Gain Ground On Route To Crimea

London, February 9.—The Bolshevists claim that they have captured Krasnovodsk, the Caspian port, and are approaching Khiva.

As regards the fall of Odessa it is understood that the Allies had completed arrangements for its evacuation. The Reds continue to gain ground on the Eastern isthmus leading to the Crimea.

Bolsheviki Sign Armistice With Czechs In Siberia

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, February 14.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that an armistice was signed by the Czecho-Slovaks and the Bolsheviks at Kainsk, on January 20. The reports of fighting between the Bolsheviks and the Czechs west of Irkutsk are not true. No conflict has occurred and no Czechs have been captured by the Bolshevik forces. The Czecho-Slovaks are now co-operating peacefully with the Bolsheviks in order to secure the speediest evacuation of their troops from Siberia.

The latest issues to hand of the Czecho-Slovaksky Dnievink, the official organ of the Czecho-Slovak army, published in Irkutsk, state that all the Polish forces east of Krasnoyarsk have fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks, with the exception of one battalion and the headquarters of the division. A portion of the Polish forces mutinied and went over to the Bolsheviks and the others surrendered.

It is stated that the Bolshevik forces in Siberia are now fighting in British uniforms and shooting with French machine-guns which formerly formed part of Kolchak's enormous stores at Omsk.

Volunteer Resistance In South Russia Collapses

London, Feb. 12.—The authoritative weekly statement on the military situation in Russia says:

"In North Russia the Reds have concentrated strong forces on the Dvina sector and the situation is causing anxiety.

"In South Russia the Volunteer resistance on the western sector has collapsed. The Bolsheviks are pushing towards the Dniester on a

(Continued on Page 5)

Japan's Deal With Militarists On; Drives Mr. Lu From Peking

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, February 13.—Cheng Lu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, left for Tientsin yesterday evening. It is reported that his departure is due to the progress which is being made towards the proposed negotiations with Japan by Chinese militarists in Government circles.

It is understood that a Government delegate left for Tientsin today in order to induce Cheng Lu to return.

LEAGUE OUTLINES PROGRAM COUNCIL IS TO CARRY OUT

(Continued from Page 1)

many, and the Turkish question. The conferences which are expected to continue for several days will take up the work of the Supreme Council where it was dropped in Paris and the same course will be followed as in Paris.

Later.—The Supreme Council sat for six hours today. It is believed that the meeting in London will last three weeks. No American representatives attended. The Council considered the question of the surrender of war criminals. Complete agreement was found between the Allies regarding further representations to Germany.

The Allied Finance Ministers will meet shortly to discuss European financial problems and to report to the Supreme Council.

It has been decided that Paris shall continue to be the headquarters of the Conference.

Instigators Of War Must Take Consequences

Paris, February 9.—In the course of his speech when presenting the Croix de Guerre to the town of Chalons-sur-Marne yesterday M. Poincare said that any discussion of the Treaty signed by the Powers was inadmissible and that what had been signed should be sacred to all, victors and vanquished alike. The nation which had caused the war, he added, must bear the consequences.

European Situation Laid To War And Small Nations

The speaker sympathised with the difficult position of M. Clemenceau who had approved the British point of view but had been unable to escape the inclusion of persons guilty of individual crimes. Mr. Balfour believed that there were no colors too dark in which to paint a great part of Europe but the deplorable situation was not due to the Treaty, but was the outcome of the war and the result of applications of the principle of self-determination in which the new States were refusing to cooperate with their neighbors. He denied that Great Britain was in any way responsible for the delayed Turkish Peace.

Mr. Balfour declared that the suggested intervention by the League of Nations with regard to Russia would be of no avail because its leading members had already tried to discover a solution at the Peace Conference.

Broadly speaking, the speaker continued, the reason why Europe lacked so many fundamental necessaries at the present moment was because Labor produced much less than before the war and credit had been shattered. A great amelioration in the condition of Europe might be possible if the countries which the war had left richer than before fully assisted. Great Britain's greatest contribution to the solution would be to maintain intact and build up her great industrial system around which the whole security of Europe really revolved.

70 Sinn Feiners Are Deported From Cork In British Warships

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 9.—Seventy Sinn Feiners were deported in warships from Cork yesterday. The most elaborate precautions including the use of aeroplanes had been taken against any attempt to effect their rescue.

Sinn Feiners raided an explosives factory at Arklew, Co., Wicklow, yesterday and seized half a ton of gelignite.

Grounded Steamer Pounded To Pieces After Crew Saved

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, February 9.—The Princess Anne the Old Dominion liner which had been aground for three days off Rockaway Beach broke asunder yesterday, after the remainder of the crew had been rescued.

Poincare To Greet President-Elect

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

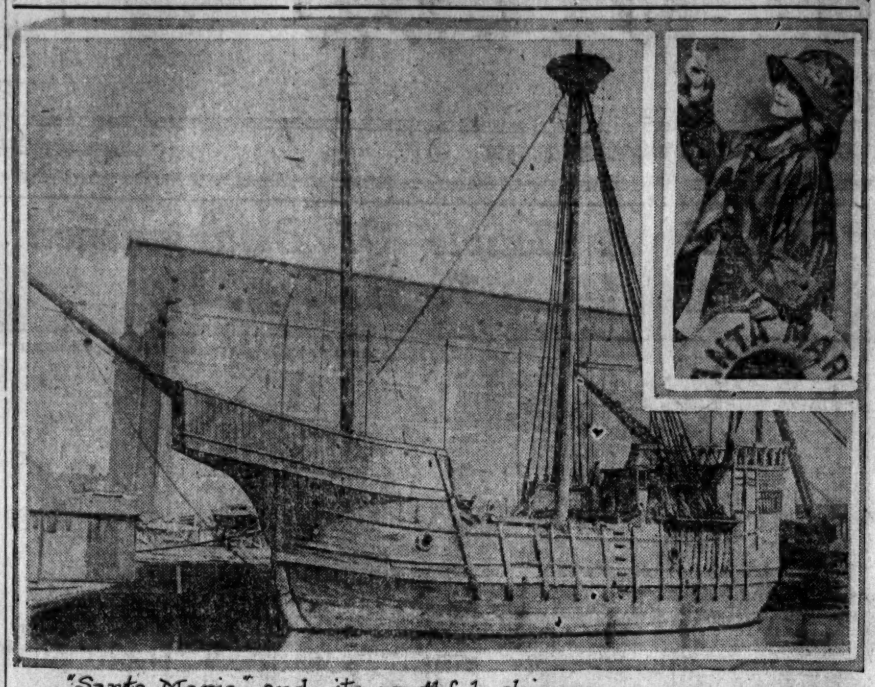
Paris, February 13.—M. Raymond Poincare, on leaving the Elysee on Tuesday next, will address a farewell message to the new President of the Republic, M. Deschanel who will take up his residence at the Elysee on that date.

Swords Of Honor Given Italian Navy Officers By Japan

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—Admiral Horiachi, accompanied by several officers of the Japanese squadron, arrived in Rome from Naples today to present swords of honor to Admirals Scehi and Thaon di Reval.

Santa Maria, Christopher Columbus's Caravel, Skippered By Pretty Miss



"Santa Maria" and its youthful skipper. INTERNATIONAL

The ancient ship Santa Maria, aboard which Christopher Columbus first went to America is still in good repair and is resting on the Caumeete River, near Chicago, the farthest inland port in America. The ancient vessel is occupied by Captain Peterson and his family, who act as caretakers. The inset show pretty Miss Florence Peterson, acting skipper of the Santa Maria.

New Year Nears, Pay Your Bills!

With only five days left before the China New Year, the Chinese are busy preparing for the great "settling day," for the last day of the year is to the Chinese business men the day when all accounts must be paid and collected.

Shroffs of all trades, tailors, laundrymen and servants, want their accounts squared for the shroffs will be trailing them just as they themselves, will be chasing you.

Thursday night will be the busy night for the bill collectors and if they haven't completed their rounds or gathered all the necessary coin of the realm prior to the midnight hour, they resume—but then they are armed with a lighted lantern. As long as they carry the lantern, it is still daylight, according to the great and glorious custom.

After all the debts have been collected, the Chinese adjourn to the temple on Nanking Road or in the City where they will give thanks after having changed clothes. Joss paper will be burned, joss sticks lighted and the customary three "kow tows" will follow.

Friday will be quiet. Everyone will be tired out after the hard night of chasing and dodging and they will be content with visits and conveying of congratulations.

All shops and stores will be closed and proprietors or householders who have not paid all their bills will not be allowed to adorn their front door with the traditional red scroll unless they cheat.

Friday night the dominoes will rattle, the fire crackers will be cut loose and the diners and pleasure seekers will hold forth. The revelry will continue on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday —and Wednesday will be a busy day for the Mixed Court.

From today on, Thanksgiving offerings are to be made by all householders and shopkeepers to the Gods in Heaven for the God of the Kitchen reported on Friday night what happened during the year nearing to a close.

And list for the clatter of the cymbal, the roll of the pigskin-covered drum, the ringing of the great gong and the blare of the bugle—for the devils must be sent far, far away while homage is paid to the Gods.

Woman's Suffrage Rejected At Polls In Bale And Zurich

(*Reuter's Service*)

Bale, February 8.—A plebiscite taken in the cantons of Bale and Zurich has rejected woman's suffrage by 12,455 votes to 6,711 and 88,249 votes to 21,698 respectively.

Huge Sum Voted By Britain For European Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

League of Nations on being satisfied that the Conference would assume a representative character.

The Government, if it took part, would lay down the principle that it was not prepared to add considerably to its existing liabilities and if the Conference recommended any grant of credits the Government could not support or participate in any scheme involving an addition to Great Britain's liabilities for expenditure in America.

Japan Sees Dependence On Situation In America

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, February 13.—The Osaka Asahi in a leading article characterises the recent sensational decline in sterling on the New York exchange as the sounding of an alarm bell in the ears of economic optimists. The journal recalls the speech which Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, Governor of the Bank of Japan, made in January, in which he said "Optimism over the prospects of our foreign trade is justified so long as America's prosperity continues."

The Asahi says that the decline in sterling shows the immense difficulty of the reconstruction of Europe which may culminate "in the death knell of America's industry," which also unquestionably would be the most serious blow to Japan.

The Osaka Jiji also expresses alarm at the fall in sterling. Referring to the report that Great Britain would not purchase cotton and other commodities from America the journal says that such an attitude on the part of Great Britain would be bound to cause a wholesale decline in American prices. The Jiji fears that if America's economic conditions were to be disturbed in this way, the export of raw silk from Japan to America would be seriously affected. The journal concludes by remarking that the exchange situation in Great Britain and America requires watching with the closest vigilance.

Wedding

LEVINSON-PROUT

Miss Marjorie Prout, novelist and artist, became the bride of Mr. W. Stafford Levinson, barrister and veteran of the world war, yesterday at Holy Trinity Cathedral. Dean A. J. Walker officiated. The bride had arrived from London, with her mother, only the evening before the cermony.

The bride's mother served as the matron of honor, Mr. J. H. Teesdale gave the bride away and Mr. Benbow Rowe acted as best man.

Mr. Levinson, who was recently admitted to practice in the British courts here, returned from war service last October. He was wounded twice and won a commission in the British army. Upon his establishment here, Mr. Levinson took over the practise of the law firm of Messrs. Ellis and Hays and has won a wide circle of friends in Shanghai.

Mrs. Levinson's art work and literary talents are well known.

YOUR PORTRAIT

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

Burr 2 Broadway

Big Chilean Port Improves Harbor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Valparaiso, Dec. 20 (by mail).—Development of the nitrate fields of northern Chile and Bolivia is expected to result from improvements of the port of Antofagasta which now are in progress at a cost estimated at £1,700,000. Increased commerce with Bolivia also is expected.

Antofagasta has had a poor harbor and it is connected by railway with Huanchaca and Potosi, Bolivia. Silver ores and nitrate from northern Chile and Bolivia are shipped from this port.

Peret Is Elected New President Of Deputies' Chamber

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday nominated a successor to M. Paul Deschanel as President of the Chamber. M. Raoul Peret, the only candidate, obtained 372 votes out of 405 recorded. His election was greeted with unanimous cheering. In his opening address the new President of the Chamber outlined the program for the parliamentary session: the restoration of finance and the integral and inflexible application of the treaties. "The future," he declared, "depends on the conciseness and rapidity of our decisions."

MAIL AT NEW YEAR

The following business hours will be observed by the Chinese Post office during the New Year holidays:

Feb. 20.—Closed all day. No deliveries.

Feb. 21, 22 and 23.—Open from 9-10; 3-4; 8-9; Deliveries as on Sundays.

The parcel post and money order departments will be closed all four days.

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

Next Sunday there will be a special Washington Memorial Service under the auspices of the American Song Service Committee at the Palace Hotel. Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China will deliver an address on "The Greatness of Washington."

At the Song Service this afternoon, the Reverend J. W. Crofoot will speak and Mr. E. J. Dingle will sing.

Seven Airplanes With 27 Flyers Here For 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1)

will be given by the Consulates-General, the Chambers of Commerce, the Aero Club and various international organisations.

A special performance by the Italian aviators is planned for the second day. Admission will be by ticket. A nominal charge will be made. The arrangements will be in the hands of the International Recreation Club.

TO BE GIVEN TROPHY

In the evening, the local Chinese authorities headed by the special deputies from Peking, Lieut. Commander T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao and including General Ho Fung-ling, the Defense Commissioner, Admiral K. K. Lang, Chief of the Admiralty, Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign affairs, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, mayor of the Shanghai City, and representatives of the Kiangsu Military Governor will be hosts to the airmen. On behalf of the province, Mr. Hsia Chin-ching, representing General Li Shun, will present a silver cup to the visitors.

The personnel of the committees follows:

Ground Committee: Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, chairman; Mr. C. T. Chu, Major. W. R. McBain, Mr. T. U. Yih, Captain A. Delpiano, Lieut. Panfili, Mr. Chu Pao-san and Major P. C. Pao.

Finance Committee: Mr. T. E. Doremus, chairman; Mr. G. A. Bena, Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu and Mr. Don D. Patterson.

Banquet Committee: Mr. L. M. Bocker, Mr. Y. C. Tong, M. Madier, Mr. G. A. Bena and Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu.

Souvenir Committee: Mr. Hsia Chin-ching.

Director of Publicity: Mr. J. Edward Doyle.

COMMISSIONERS LEAVE HERE

Lieut. Comm. T. S. Chu and Major P. C. Pao, the two special commissioners from Peking left here last night for Peking. They will return as soon as news of the arrival of the airplanes at Bankok reaches Shanghai.

Caproni Airplanes Leave Salonika On Tokio Sky Cruise

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, February 13.—Two Italian aeroplanes taking part in the Rome-Tokio flight left Salonika on Wednesday morning.

ARRIVE SAFELY

(*Reuter's Service*)

Salonika, February 8.—The Caproni aeroplane piloted by Lieutenants Sala and Borello arrived here safely today en route for Tokio.

Flyer To Australia Loses Plane When It Falls To Ground

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, February 9.—A Delhi telegram reports that Captain Mathews, flying a Sopwith aeroplane, crashed 20 miles from Bunderabbas. Captain Mathews and his observer are safe but the machine was badly damaged. Captain Mathews set out from Hounslow in October to fly to Australia.

Vickers Vimy Plane Arrives At Khartum

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, February 8.—The Vickers Vimy aeroplane arrived at Khartum this evening. The departure has been delayed till Tuesday, owing to water leakage, and three cylinders failing, requiring repair.

Silver Queen Flies Across Mediterranean Pilots Dazed, Deaf

(*Reuter's Service*)

Cairo, February 9.—The South African aeroplane Silver Queen en route for the Cape, arrived here this evening from Sollum. The pilots were dazed and deaf after a very stormy passage across the Mediterranean.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES

All loaded with Schultz Powder.

12	Gauge	9.	8.	6.	2.	...	...	BB. Shot
16	„	9.	8.	...	...	...		„
20	„	9.	6.	...	...	...		„

Shooting Coats,
Game Bags,
Cartridge Belts,
Duck Calls.

JUST RECEIVED

SUTTON'S

FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS

THE SEEDS ARE IN MESSRS. SUTTON'S PACKETS, SEALED AND BEARING THEIR REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH 5%

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

14 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Anking, Anhwei, Antung, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Chinwangtao, Formosa, Daitatie, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hotel, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungshan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Kwanghsien, Kweiming, Kienning, Kon Zion Chao, Kingchow, Kalgan, Liling, Luchowfu, Leho, Lingtienkang, Liaochow, Loting, Mohei, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih, Mokanshan, Siangtan, Sen Yuen Hsien, Swatow, She Ki Chen, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shaohsing, Sheklung, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Santai, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Singang, Suchien, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Shih, Tunki, Tsining, Tsingtau, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-wei, Weihsien, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchen, Yengchow, Yuchow, Yuengkong, Yungchien, Minghow, Moukden, Miyang, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Nanlinghsien, Ng Sauh, Ningpo, Paitaiho, Peking, Pakhoi, Pootung, Pukow, Penghsien, Shanghai, Soochow, Sutsien, Shanhaikwan, Suchsien

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

SOME SERVICE

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cyecho-Slovania, Denmark, England, Finland, Formosa, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Korea, Lettland, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

MEMBER AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

OVER 3,500 ACCOUNTS

The residences of some of our depositors form the border

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

MATTRESSES RE-MADE
FURNITURE RE-UPHOLSTERED
AND
RE-COVERED

ALL WORK CARRIED OUT ON THE PREMISES UNDER FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED

PHONE C. 960

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

THE farmer who sows his land and reaps it year after year without giving anything back to it in the form of fertilizer, is a fool. In a short time, he finds that his land is impoverished, his seeds will not grow, and his crops are ruined.

SO it is with the manufacturers of motor cars. They cannot go on taking something out of the business and never putting anything back. The way in which the motor car manufacturer can put something back in the business is by working on and improving the Motor, Chassis, etc.

THE Chandler Motor Car manufacturers have worked night and day to improve their Six-Cylinder Motor, as well as the Chassis, and to-day it ranks as the World's Greatest Six-Cylinder Car—the Greatest of All Sixes.

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., LTD.

Operating

THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

Our Main Showroom

at

The Star Garage, 125 Bubbling Well Road

INNOVATIONS AT ALUMNI DINNER

Representatives Of Two Schools For Girls Among Guests

Ten different institutions were represented at the Fourth Annual Alumni dinner last night at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel, when about 280 men and women from Christian institutions had dinner together. This is the record, the three previous occasions bringing 147, 256 and 214 persons.

Two new features appeared at the dinner this year, one the presence of representatives of alumni from two girls' schools, McTyiere and St. Mary's, and the other, the fact that the occasion was promoted by the Alumni Association itself, whereas the first three annual dinners were promoted by the Y. M. C. A. The Alumni Association's Committee has done splendid work, providing more printing and a fuller program than previously and arousing even more enthusiasm than previously.

College spirit ran riot, all the men's colleges being applauded loudly after songs or yells. But when McTyiere alumni sang, there was vociferous applause, St. Mary's had not prepared for this feature of the evening but was well supported by the "St. John's brothers" who sang in their stead. McTyiere was frequently called for by different men's college groups. One of the features of this part of the program was the solo parts taken by Mr. S. Pang of Shanghai College, while the rest of his group followed by soberly singing "his bones shall rise again" as each held up chicken bones.

Each college had a representative who spoke briefly for his group. This was followed by a ladies' quartette and two recitations by the lady alumni present. There were three addresses, briefly as follows:

Mr. J. H. Geldart, of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. who started the dinners in 1916, spoke about the salvation of China being the greatest modern miracle and one in which an alumni could take part. The number of graduates and ex-students of Christian institutions of higher learning living in Shanghai is about 1,500, and as these institutions grow in number and size, this will increase greatly. In 15 years, if the different cities organise as Shanghai has, the force represented might easily be 10,000. This force can do much toward lifting and saving China, he said. The dinner is only a means to the end of increasing loyalty to ideals of service which were developed during college days. If the alumni will promote health campaigns, popular lectures, evening schools, especially in connection with the churches of different communities, they will very greatly help the country, whose salvation will be the greatest modern miracle, Mr. Geldart said.

Dr. C. T. Wang was the principal speaker of the evening. He told of a dream of a trip from Shanghai to the interior, when all along the way he will find modern improvements in roads, parks, transportation systems, health, houses, etc., and when the people's will is carried out by an enlightened government.

He then pointed out the part which the alumni could take in realising this dream, and showed how the history of China gave reason for hope—China's desire for righteous government and peace, and dislike of militarism, of China's value of mind as shown by the great influence of the scholars in the past and present. This, he said, gives hope that officialdom will be crushed. Further, if China's resources can be developed, all will be rich, which is now the privilege of only a few. The salvation of our country must bring the cessation of hunger and thirst and all such wants. The motto of McTyiere School which is "Live, Love, Grow" contains the thought of hope, of growth, of enlargement, and this can be China's experience if all persist and work together.

Chairman E. S. Ling, of Foochow, gave a ringing speech in closing the evening, when he spoke of China's troubles and their cause being within China herself, and depending upon individuals using their influence in their communities, through these to the government and then to the country.

The Chinese national anthem was then sung, and the Alumni Association yell given.

Leaking Transport Turns Back To Port

San Francisco, January 30.—The army transport Mount Vernon is leaking in the seams where she was torpedoed during the war, and is returning to San Francisco from 300 miles off shore. She is expected to reach here tonight.

Later.—The cruiser Birmingham and seven destroyers sent from San Pedro to the aid of the Mount Vernon, have intercepted wireless messages from that vessel which indicate that the transport is proceeding without difficulty and that there is no danger.

German Evidence On War Crimes Asked By Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

as published broadcast throughout that republic:

We are at the beginning of a new tragedy. The war is ended, the peace treaty has been drawn up, and it has now been applied.

The first step made by the conquerors was not a very happy one for them. No man who is in the least impartial, or in whose mind war has left some sense of truth and justice but must agree with the arguments set forth in Holland in reply to the request from the Entente that the Emperor William be delivered up.

It would be too much to pretend that the Treaty of Versailles should include the Dutch who did not participate in its formulation.

A victorious Germany might have been capable of similar arrogance, but isn't that just the reason why the whole world fought against the Prussians?

The world is now turning to Germany asking that she should surrender officers accused of violations of the rights of people. After officers they will ask for the first payment of the indemnity.

Both these requests will cause terrible difficulties both on account of the spirit in which the requests are made and the desperate political conditions in Germany. None who are not purblind from passion can fail to realise the gravity of the state of affairs in Germany today.

Civil War, Bankruptcy Are Faced By Republic

The war has brought Germany to the extreme edge of a political and economic precipice. She is confronted by the dual evil of civil war and bankruptcy.

She stands at the moment aghast at the abyss yawning at her feet. She may determine at any moment to fly from her conquerors and closing her eyes plunge headlong down the gulf.

As for the suggestion that we are likely to see a restoration of the monarchy, that does not seem probable.

What is more likely is that the German republic will take the form of a military dictatorship. The dictatorship would set itself to be permanent and complete, saving Germany by every possible means from the execution of the treaty, even if in so doing they set fire to what little remains of Europe.

This is the reason why all countries of the Entente cry out that the Germans are still the same incorrigible people, untrustworthy, avid with violence and arrogance, and incapable of living in peace with their neighbors.

FREIGHTERS ARRIVE

Two shipping board steamers operated by the Pacific Mail, the Archer with 2,000 tons of cargo, and the West Selene, with 1,400 tons, arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. A third shipping board vessel of the Pacific Mail, the West Mingo with 1,200 tons of cargo will arrive tomorrow.

Two cargo carriers, for which Struthers and Dixon are Shanghai agents that are on their way to Shanghai from America, are the steamer West Jessup, which sailed from Seattle on January 30 and is coming by way of Japan ports with 1,000 tons of cargo for Shanghai, and the steamer West Segovia, out of San Francisco for Shanghai by way of Japan and Taku bar with general cargo.

News Brevities

Five children have been born to American parents in Shanghai this year, according to the American Song Service Bulletin. Three are boys and two are girls. The list follows with the name of the father in parenthesis:

January 16.—Jean Elizabeth Hiltner (Dr. W. G.)
February 3.—Mary Ellen Kelhofer (E.)
February 7.—A son to Mr. and Mrs. A. Hulse.
February 8.—Philip Emerson Petitt (C. W.)
February 10.—A son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carney.

* * *

Mr. Antonio M. da Silva, Vice-Consul, is now in charge of the Portuguese Consulate-General.

* * *

The consecration of the Reverend G. F. Mosher as Bishop of the Philippine Islands has been set for Wednesday, February 25 at 10:30 o'clock, at the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell Road.

* * *

The last of the series of bridge parties held under the auspices of the American Woman's Club, will be held at the Columbia Country Club on Monday, February 23, at 3:30. Single tickets are $1.25, and tickets for a table of four are $5. After tables have been arranged, kindly communicate with Mrs. William Morris, 63 Avenue du Roi Albert. The proceeds of this series of bridge parties go to the permanent equipment fund of the American Woman's Club.

* * *

The Sweetmeat Castle has removed from 36 Nanking Road to 16 Nanking Road in Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company buildings. The new entrance is on Szechuen Road.

* * *

Mr. Theo. Sorenson, who has lived among the Thibetans in Western Szechuen and the Thibetan border for many years, has recently brought to Shanghai a collection of paintings, embroideries, curios, etc., from the Llama and Buddist temples, such as is rarely seen in Shanghai. Mr. Sorenson will address the missionary prayer meeting on Monday, the 16th, at 5:15, in Union Church Hall, concerning his experiences in West China and Thibet. Rev. F. H. Rhodes, Chefoo, also of the China Inland Mission, will be chairman.

* * *

The local members of the Far Eastern American Bar Association gathered at the home of the President, Judge Lobingier, on Friday evening to meet Dr. C. T. Wang and also bade bon voyage to one of their number, Mr. Bible, who is leaving soon for the United States.

Philippines Safe From Prohibition Act, Says Justice

Manila, Feb. 2.—In view of the fact that the Philippines have never been considered as a territory of the United States, Secretary of Justice Mapa, in an opinion rendered for the information of the Governor General and of the council of state, says the "dry" amendment enforcing prohibition in the homeland does not apply to the Islands.

An official statement given out at the office of the chief executive this morning says:

The Governor-General has received several communications from individuals and organisations in the Philippine Islands interested in enforcing in the Philippine Islands the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and has answered each communication quoting the following opinion of the Secretary of Justice of the Philippine Government:

"My opinion has been requested as to whether the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that—

'Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

'Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'—

is applicable to the Philippine Islands.

"The Constitution of the United States is not applicable to the Philippine Islands by its own provisions. Already since the approval of the first Organic Act of the Philippine Islands, on July 1, 1902, the Congress of the United States, recognising that a general and unqualified application of the Constitution and laws of the United States to the Philippine Islands was impracticable, provided that the provisions contained in section 1891 of the Revised Statutes of 1878 are not applicable to the Philippine Islands.'

Lloyd George Hits Nationalisation Of British Coal Mines

(Continued from Page 1)

able losses, would not be undertaken under nationalisation.

FORESEES DISASTER

Mr. Lloyd George contended that the real aim of the Miners' Federation was to obtain full control of the mines. That was not nationalisation. Handing over this great national assest to one industry would be a disaster to the community. The bill which the government was going to introduce was designed to improve the conditions of the mining industry and to give the miners a more effective voice in control and an opportunity of contributing their experience and counsel to the management.

Dealing with an extremist speech by the Labor member, Mr. Lunn, Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Lunn proposed that a privileged minority should dictate to the majority. The Prime Minister declared amid prolonged cheers: "On that issue we shall fight him to the death. For success would mean the establishment of a Soviet and the end of constitutional government."

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn warned the House that if it rejected the miners proposals the latter would take decisive action at an early conference.

The amendment was defeated by 329 votes to 64.

Maison de Modes
Astor Block

Madame Linoff

Greet Spring with Smiles in your up-to-date Costume or Gown of

Duvetyn and Tricolette

we are now showing

Exclusive designs - - - - Exclusive designs

of

Simplicity and Elegance

also

Dainty French Gloves and Hosiery

Henri Beudel and Bruck-Weiss

Spring Model Hats

Arriving Shortly

MADE IN U. S. A. — TRADE Gillette MARK — KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

GILLETTE Safety Razors and Blades are made in the finest factory and by the best organization in the world.

Quality is the watchword!

No Stropping : *No Honing*

GILLETTE SAFESTY RAZOR CO., BOSTON, U. S. A.

DODGE & SEYMOOR (CHINA), LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

WALK-OVER SHOES

In this era of high prices it is especially important that you buy goods with a reputation.

When you think of shoes—think of Walk-Over Shoes—a name you have known for years and one that stands for quality and reliability.

We can help you solve your problem as regards *Satisfactory, Stylish Footwear at Reasonable Prices.*

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"

24 Nanking Road

KOREANS ARMED BY BOLSHEVIKI KILL JAPANESE

(Continued from Page 1)

1120 mile front northward from the Black Sea.

"Against General Denikin's success on the river Manitch, the Bolsheviks are advancing towards Stavropol and the Ekaterinodar-Perovik railway so rapidly as seriously to threaten not only General Denikin's right but his communications towards the Caspian.

"The British detachment at Batum is being withdrawn to Constantinople."

Japan Appropriates Huge Sum For Siberian Force

Tokio, February 13.—The Budget was passed by the Diet today unamended. It includes yen 120,000,000 for the Siberian expeditionary force. All proposed amendments were defeated by a large majority.

Senate Votes To Expedite Decision On Peace Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

define the provisional boundaries of Russia and the border States.

Mr. Balfour, replying, declared that neither Allied nor German experts were able to estimate what Germany could pay ten or fifteen years hence. The Treaty provided that Germany might offer a lump sum within four months. The British Government, he said, had always been most anxious to limit its list of war criminals carefully but had not been able to examine the lists of the other countries. The British list included nobody who had carried out illegal orders unless he had exceeded such orders. Mr. Thorne's amendment was rejected, 254 votes to 60.

Mail For America Closes Wednesday

Though it had been announced that no mail would leave this port for America before February 26, the departure next week of the cargo carrier, Justin, for Seattle has enabled the American Post Office to arrange to send mail for Canada, the United States and Europe on this vessel, which is due to arrive at Seattle March 12.

Mail to go on the Justin, both registered and ordinary, will be received at the American Post Office until 12:00 o'clock noon Wednesday.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

There are plums and plums and plumbs.

Of the first named the most prominent is of the political variety.

Of the second there is the green kind that induces colic and the ripe kind that makes excellent jam.

In the third class there is the surveyor's implement known as the "bob" and another sort that costs many dollars an hour as the master artisan takes his ease under the kitchen sink while his apprentice loiters back to the shop for the forgotten tools.

Lien Ah-sz took a flier in plums on Friday, the Thirteenth, and failed to encounter bad luck.

Eleven dollars worth of lucious fruit was what Lien was said to have leaned on. But the Mixed Court questioned the witnesses and discovered that the youth who filed the original information against the man had failed to appear as a witness and that he had sent another boy as his substitute. The court didn't deem this evidence as quite in order and so Lien went his way without penalty.

Borah Attacks New Army Air Program

Washington, January 31.—Senator Borah yesterday afternoon vigorously attacked the bill proposing the creation of a department of aviation, basing his objections on the grounds of economy. Senator Borah warned the Republicans that they were not redeeming their promises to the people to enforce economy.

Representative Fisher has also made public the text of a letter from General Pershing opposing the measure.

Brazil Prepares Big Program For Trade Aviation

(Reuter's Service)

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 20 (by mail).—There is a keen rivalry between airplane manufacturers of the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy for the privilege of developing commercial aviation in Brazil. All of them have had representatives here for months endeavoring to interest the government in their projects or to obtain concessions permitting them to operate aerial freight and passenger lines.

The British Handley-Page company has obtained a government concession to establish an air line for passengers and cargo between the principal cities of Brazil but no British machines have yet arrived. It is said that £2,000,000 has been set aside to develop air routes by this concern along the entire coast from Pernambuco to Buenos Aires with stations at eight points on the way. It is stated that powerful machines of the four-motor type capable of carrying a ton of freight and 25 passengers will be used. The British company proposes to operate the lines until Brazilian companies are organised to take over the business and buy the airplanes.

One American company has two expert aviators and four machines here but it is not known that they have done anything other than to give some exhibition flights. Application has been made to the government for permission to establish a limited passenger service in the vicinity of this city.

Tientsin-Pukow Line New Year Schedule

It is announced by the administration of the Tientsin-Pukow railway that during the Chinese New Year holidays from February 20 to 24 inclusive only the following trains will be run:

Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Tientsin and Pukow.

Mail trains Nos. 3 and 4 between Tientsin and Pukow.

Local trains Nos. 7 and 8 between Tsinanfu and Hsuchowfu.

Branch line trains Nos. 18 and 19 between Yenchowfu and Tsiningchow.

Branch line trains Nos. 23 and 24 between Lincheng and Tsaochuang.

It is stated that freight trains will be run when necessary through the period and regular train service will be resumed February 25.

Americans Are Given Real Homeside Party

Song Service Entertains At Raven Home To Observe Valentine Night

For a few hours last night about 200 Americans of the community had the novel and pleasant experience of being repatriated to their native land, for the Valentine party given by the American Song Service at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven on Avenue Joffre amounted to just that. In every detail the affair was typically American—a real homeside party of the old fashioned kind such as was given in hundreds of other American homes back in the States on St. Valentine's night.

The guests who appeared in response to the general invitation that was issued by the American Song Service found a hearty greeting awaiting them. Each was asked to wear a small card on which, with a numeral, the wearer's name and his state were written. Late in the evening the numerals on these cards called for valentines which were distributed to all. The merriment took various forms. While many played games that had been provided and others were content to be merely spectators, the central group, in which were not a few sailor boys from American warships here, focused its interest on the piano and the singing of all the old familiar songs.

But probably the homiest touch of it all was given when dainty misses and Boy Scouts of the American School passed around the refreshments. Coffee, weenies and some other things, these consisted of—and doughnuts! Oh boy!

MAIL SCHEDULE GIVEN

Mail from the United States is to arrive in coming weeks in Shanghai on the following list of vessels given in a schedule, which can only be approximate, drawn up at the American Post Office:

Tenyo Maru, which sailed from San Francisco, January 23.

Nile, from San Francisco, January 27.

Elkton, from Seattle, February 5.

Ecuador, from San Francisco, February 7.

Monteagle, from Vancouver, February 17.

Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, February 19.

Shinyo Maru, from San Francisco, February 20.

Arabia Maru, from Seattle, February 21.

Ixion, from Seattle, February 26.

Siberia Maru, from San Francisco, February 28.

Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, March 4.

Eastman Gave $11,000,000 As 'Mr. Smith'

Boston, January 12.—George Eastman of Kodak fame, of Rochester, N. Y., is the "Mysterious Mr. Smith," who has given or pledged $11,000,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The secret of more than seven years' standing was revealed here by Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, in a statement made prior to a jubilee dinner of the alumni.

Mr. MacLaurin, in a review of "Mr. Smith's" benefactions to the institute, said that in 1912, after the institute had obtained options to its present fifty-acre site, he visited "Mr. Smith's" principal plant, and later spent an evening with "Mr. Smith" in New York, where he explained the institute's plans and problems. Mr. MacLaurin said:

"Before I left him he stated that to enable us to make a good beginning he would contribute two and one-half million dollars to the building project.

"He asked that his gift be anonymous, his one object being to see a good thing done and not to hear people talk about it."

GIFTS ADDED TO GIFTS

During the progress of the building construction, "Mr. Smith" gave another million dollars. In 1916, after the dedication of the new buildings, he furnished the equipment of several laboratories, and in the same year he offered to give five dollars for every three that others would give for endowment up to a limit of two and one-half millions on his part.

Conditions necessary to obtain this maximum were met by the end of 1916. In addition he gave in that year $300,000 for the work of the institute's school of chemical engineering practise. In 1918 "Mr. Smith" gave $400,000 to the institute's endowment fund.

His latest benefaction, which resulted in the disclosing of his identity tonight, was his offer in June, 1919, to give four million dollars for endowment if an equal amount were secured within a reasonable time and if three millions were pledged before January 1, 1920.

France Slices Big Amount From Budget

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, February 8.—The Government has decided to effect a reduction of £320,000,000 on the budget which was originally fixed at £1,880,000,000.

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

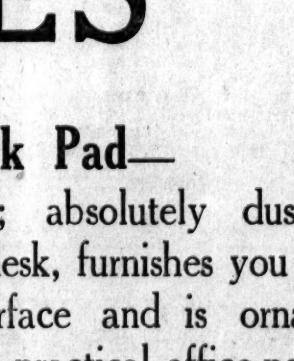
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Phot.).

Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says:—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 1918. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says:—

"I am now over 60 years of age, and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney an Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

"Remtico" Typewriter Supplies—

"Red Seal"—Specially light weight carbon paper producing brilliant copies. In Purple, Blue, Black or Red colors.

"Paragon"—Typewriter Ribbons for all makes of machines. Light, Medium, and Heavy Inked. No better ribbons are manufactured.

Security Steel—Filing Equipment. More than one hundred different combinations to meet any requirement.

Uhl Art Steel—Typewriter Desks and Chairs. safe, comfortable, rigid, durable and handsome; cannot dry out or warp. Will last a life-time.

The Chicago Glass Desk Pad—

A handy visible file; absolutely dust-proof It is adaptable to any desk, furnishes you with a hard clean writing surface and is ornamental apart from being a most practical office necessity.

The Hutchison "Spool-O-Wire" Fastener—

An efficient and economical labor saving device for office use. An automatic machine for fastening together Paper, Cardboard, Silk, Cotton, Dress Goods, Etc.

"Roberts" Numbering and Dating Machines.

These machines are adapted for use generally in a business office—for stamping the receipt of letters, orders, etc.

Phone: Central 2341

Call us up and our salesman will call and acquaint you with the above lines.

22 Museum Road Shanghai

MUSTARD & CO.

Branches: Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin

RICSHA COOLIES SUBJECT OF TALK AT WOMAN'S CLUB

Members of the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon will hear of the work being done for coolies at the Ricsha Mission. Mrs. George Matheson, one of the directors of the Mission, will be the speaker.

Mrs. Matheson will also speak on "The Foreign Woman's Home." There will be a third talk, on "How to Meet the Blind," by Mrs. George B. Fryor.

Each of the talks will be ten minutes in length and each will be followed by five-minute intervals during which members may ask questions and join in discussions.

The meeting will be in charge of the Social Service Department of the Club and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer is to preside.

Tea will be served at 4 o'clock, a short business meeting is to follow and the first talk will be at 5 o'clock.

Shanghai Terminal Of Green Star Line

Struthers And Dixon, Agents Of Company Here, Get Outline Of Company's Plans

Word received from New York by Struthers & Dixon, agents here for the Green Star Line, confirms that Shanghai will be the Far Eastern Terminal of that company, which will operate one of its four services out of Baltimore to the Orient.

The Green Star Line, which is in a fair way to become the largest owner of ships of American registry in the United States, recently has acquired more than twenty vessels. The four services now maintained from Baltimore are to the River Plate section of South America, the service to Bordeaux, that to the Orient and a fourth to Antwerp and Rotterdam. It is the company's purpose to add a number of passenger boats to its fleet of cargo carriers.

The company operates three lines out of Philadelphia and additional services from New Orleans to the Orient and between European ports and the Orient are now being established.

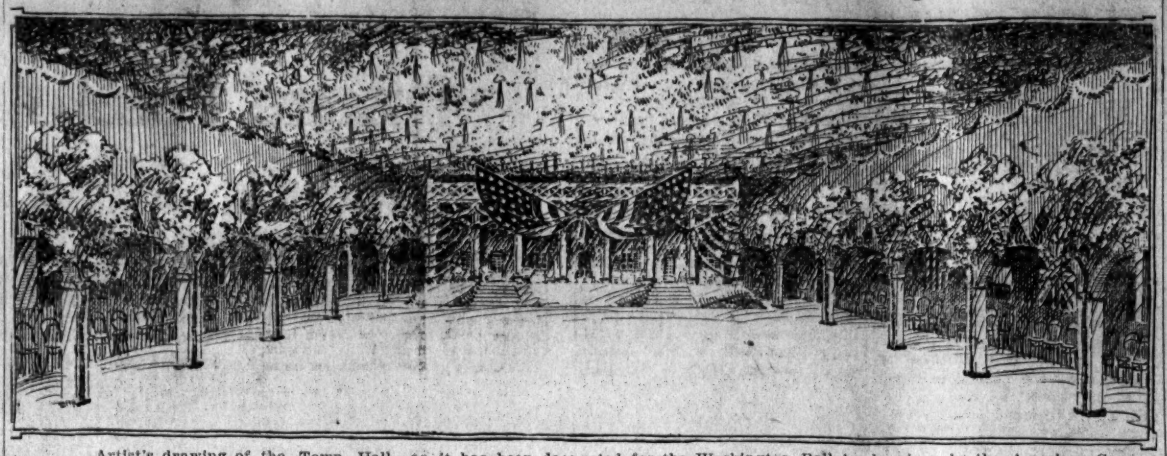
The notification received by Struthers & Dixon is that the first sailing of the service from New Orleans to the Far East will begin this month with monthly sailings thereafter. The first vessel for the service between the Far East and Europe is now on its way to Shanghai, having sailed from San Francisco February 14.

SUNDAY SERVICE LEAGUE

Mrs. Mary N. Gamewell will be the speaker today at the meeting of the Sunday Service League in Martyrs Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 o'clock. Her subject will be "Open Doors In Yunnan, the Switzerland of China" and she will also show some curios which she brought from Yunnan. The Sunday Service League choir will provide music for the meeting.

Washington Ball To Be Great Social Event

Town Hall To Be Bower Of Beauty Saturday



Artist's drawing of the Town Hall, as it has been decorated for the Washington Ball to be given by the American Company, S.V.C., on the evening of February 21. This year's event promises to eclipse all others in magnificence. The feature of the decoration will depict George Washington's birthplace as seen from the Potomac.

FINAL plans for the Washington's Birthday Ball, to be given at the Town Hall on next Saturday, February 21, under the auspices of the American company, S. V. C., are to be made tomorrow evening when the general committee is to hold a meeting at the United States consulate. Tickets for the ball are to be widely distributed. Orders for them were to have closed on February 11 but by special arrangement it has been provided that they may still be acquired until the limit of 1,000 has been reached.

Members of the committee in charge of the event, which, it is predicted, is to mark an epoch in Shanghai social history, are:

General Committee: Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Chairman; Capt. S. A. Ransom, Vice Chairman; J. W. Baldwin, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; R. F. Wilner, Recording Secretary; A. Q. Adamson, H. H. Arnold, G. F. Ashley, H. T. Bradley, G. R. Coleman, J. H. Dollar, Dr. W. T. Findley, W. S. Fleming, J. D. Gaines, J. W. Gallagher, A. S. Goldsmith, E. H. Grooms, J. J. Keegan, F. J. Raven, W. E. Sauer, C. L. Seitz, W. C. Sprague, S. Trumper.

WORKING COMMITTEES

Decorations: A. Q. Adamson, Chairman; P. Chatom Jr., K. J. Corkery, G. F. Fitch, H. E. Marsden, G. O. Richardson, A. C. Row, W. E. Row, W. E. Sauer, J. B. Sawyer, F. L. Tinkham, F. J. Twogood.

Refreshments: A. S. Goldsmith, Chairman; A. B. Calder, H. W. Dawson, T. J. Engstrom, F. G. Green, L. R. Schinazi, B. Shainin, J. D. Sullivan, J. T. R. Turner.

Floor and Music: J. J. Keegan, Chairman; G. F. Ashley, J. W. Baldwin, A. T. Harr, W. G. Hoffman, E. L. McClosky, V. E. Scott, A. D. Stewart, P. N. Wilkins.

Clock, Carriage and Police: H. T. Bradley, Chairman; H. P. Bankert, R. W. French, D. D. Patterson, J. E. Rowe.

Finance and Subscription: F. J. Raven, Chairman; J. H. Dollar, Vice Chairman; T. F. Cobbs, W. S. Fleming, J. W. Gallagher, A. R. Hager.

Executive Staff: T. C. Britton, Chairman; R. F. Wilner, Recording Secretary H. P. Bankert, A. C. Davis, J. J. Simon.

Publicity: J. J. Simon, Chairman; Carl Crow, J. E. Doyle.

That the Town Hall is to be a bower of marvelous beauty for the ball was indicated yesterday when Mr. A. C. Row, of the art department of the British-American Tobacco Company, submitted a drawing of the design he has prepared for the decorations. A copy of the design is reproduced herewith.

Chairmen of the various subcommittees have been requested to be present at tomorrow night's meeting of the general committee to make reports on progress in their various departments.

The following general instructions have been issued to the subcommitteemen:

Decoration committee: Will decorate and furnish ball room, sitting room, setting out space at sides of hall, ladies' room, stairway, and cosy corners in main corridor; supply all furniture, transparency for dance, order all electric lighting, carpets, screens, flags, etc., and arrange for sailors to assist in decorating. Provide badges for all committees.

Floor and music committee: Will wash and wax floor, provide amahs for ladies' room and see that furniture and toilet conveniences, including hair brushes and combs, pins, safety pins, hair pins, mirrors, toilet water, powder, etc., are on hand; arrange for distribution of dance programs if needed; assist ladies in finding their partners and provide musical program.

Finance and subscription committee: Will collaborate with the honorary secretary and treasurer and keep advised as to the number of subscriptions being received. Should the support from any quarter appear to be deficient it will be the duty of the committee to solicit and obtain the desired aid in the matter of subscriptions.

Refreshment committee: Will provide refreshments for supper and bars; provide punch bowls, sandwiches, cigars and cigarettes, matches, liquers, tables and chairs, all table linen, dishes, glasses and cutlery; decorate bar room, see to the distribution of menu cards, provide refreshments for musicians, policemen, sailors and all Chinese waiters and assistants.

Cloak, carriage and police committee: Will provide carpets or matting for pavement in front of hall, arrange for receiving and ticketing wraps, ticketing carriages, provide all police for receiving wraps, Sikhs for stairway, police for regulating traffic and distribution of carriages. Arrange for taking up and keeping for reference all admission tickets.

Executive staff: Will provide all stationery and printing, including entrance and exit signs for ladies' room and those needed at other places; arrange for the collection of all subscriptions and the issue of invitations.

Obituary

MRS. R. H. PARKER

Funeral services for Mrs. R. H. Parker were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday in the presence of a large number of sympathetic friends. The Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes officiated and paid a touching tribute to the deceased lady for her acts of benevolence and charity. The body was cremated.

Floral tributes were beautiful and many including those from The Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd.; members of the American Club; China Realty Company, Ltd., Judge and Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Major and Mrs. Chauncey P. Holcomb; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ezra; Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Ransom; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams; Mr. A. J. Israel; Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Parker Jones; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vida; Mr. M. Speelman; Mr. E. T. Byrne; Mr. and Mrs. Eric Prince; M. Sennet, Mr. and Mrs. William Morris; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Toeg; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Keegan; Dr. W. T. Findley; D. B. Wickersham; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodrich, Mr. Y. C. Tong and Mr. J. M. de Figueiredo.

Dr. T. K. M. Siao; B. P. Lalcaca; Dr. N. L. Downs; Mr. and Mrs. Silberman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ludivino d'Encarnacao; Mr. L. Jacob; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladow; Mrs. Spooner; Mr. and Mrs. T. Toledano; Mr. S. H. McKean; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Moodie; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Barff; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Ashley; Mr. Ormond B. Gainsborough; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brown; Mr. T. P. McAran; Mr. T. H. Suffert; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Boyes; Mr. and Mrs. J. Eichwald; Mrs. C. J. White and Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Fairman.

Dr. William H. Bolton; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Souza; Miss Muriel Davey; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eveleigh and family; Mrs. C. E. Pearson and Miss Pearson; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moller; Mrs. and Miss Ollerdessen; Mr. and Mrs. Francis V. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Farbridge; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leslie; Captain and Mrs. W. I. Eisler; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White and Mrs. Lawrie Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland R. Hughes; Mr. and Mrs. H. Gensburger; Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere; Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Wootten, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kale; Mr. Victor Gensburger; Mr. Albert Loonis; Mr. George Harris-Purcell; and Mrs. Albert Mendel and Marie Mendel.

Mr. Feng Ping-nang; Mr. Sze Zuea-kee; Messrs. Y. L. Tsu; S. S. Yang, L. S. Woo, A. M. Chang, C. A. Chang, V. P. Wong, C. V. Ding and Z. S. Tsu; "Sam and Hash," "Buddy and Forest," "Alice and Archie," caterer of the American Club, shroffs of the China Realty Company, Ltd., gardener, amah, coolie, boy and chauffeur.

PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR SHOULDERS

Have They Any Wrinkles ?

If you want to have a perfect fit, call on

Henry The Tailor,

7-8 Seward Road, Hongkew

(Next door to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Subagency)

A TRIAL SOLICITED

Satisfaction guaranteed

The Carlton

Tonight **Tonight**

$3.00 Per Person

AN ESPECIALLY PREPARED

DINER DES GOURMETS

$3.00 Per Person

MENU

1. A Speed Ball Cocktail

Choice of
2. Canape de Pate de foie gras
3. Anchovies Parisienne
4. Fresh Srimps Cocktail

Choice of
5. Green Olives 6. Salted Almonds
7. Ripe Olives in Oil

Choice of
8. Snapper Soup Anglaise
9. Consomme Vermicelli

Choice of
10. Filet of Sole Duglere
11. Live Mandarin Bonne femme
12. Braised Sweetbreads Madere

Choice of
13. Sirloin Steak Cliffhouse Style
14. Larded Roast Pheasant Polonaise
15. Rack of Spring Lamb

Choice of
16. Cottage Fried Potatoes
17. Potatoes au Gratin

Choice of
18. Spaghetti Italienne
19. Green Peas Francaise
20. String Beans saute with Shallots

21. Orange Sudoise 22. Cafe Parfait
23. Omelette au Rhum

24. Demi tasse

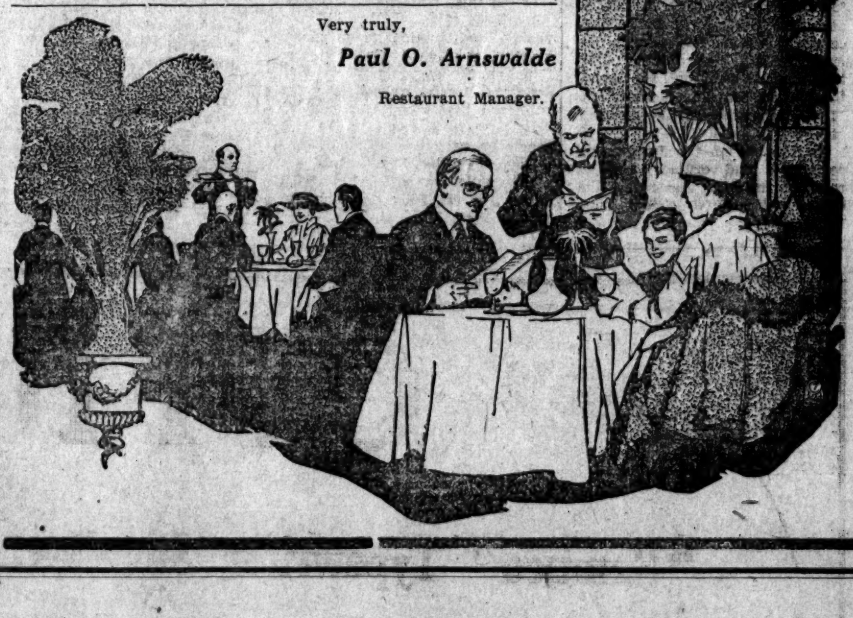
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19th

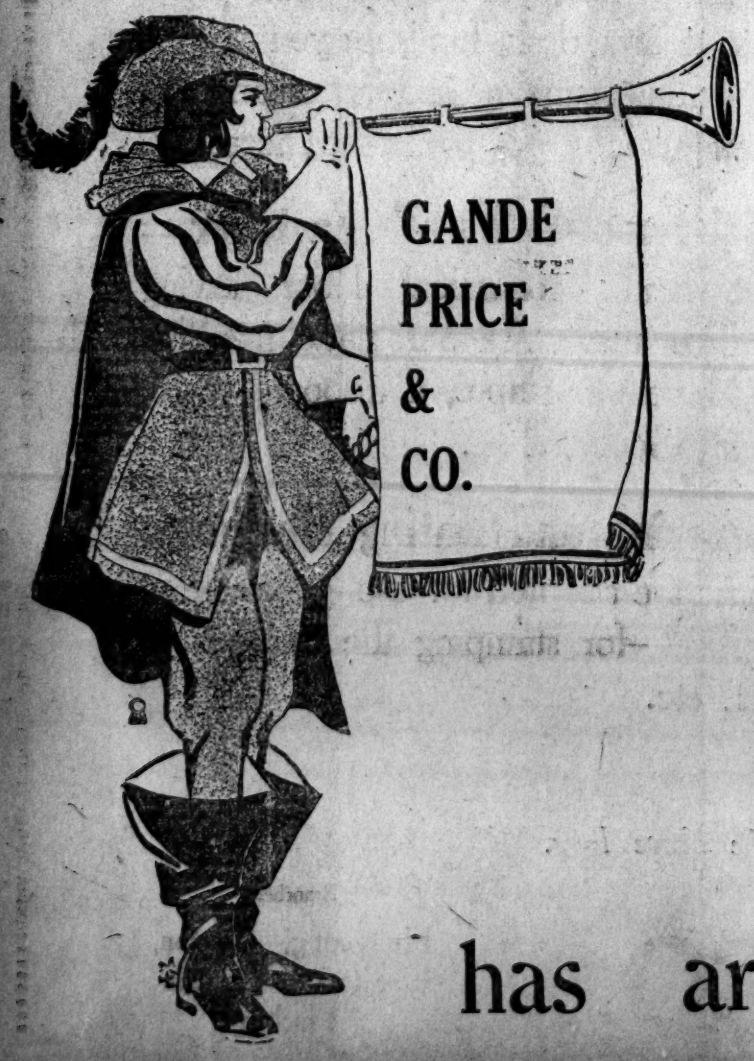
A Souvenir Dinner Dance

Very truly,

Paul O. Arnswalde

Restaurant Manager.



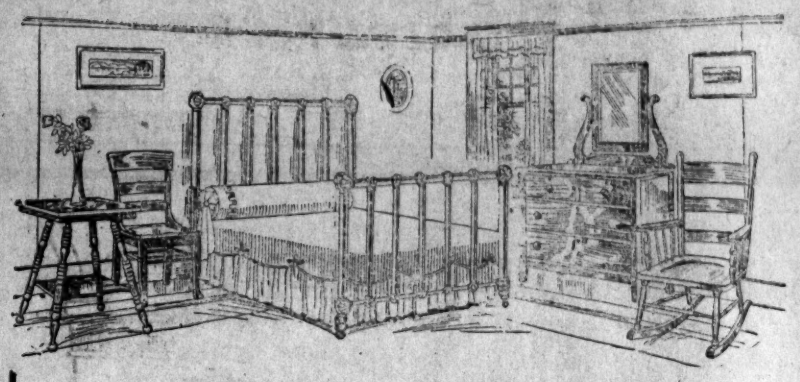


A New Shipment of

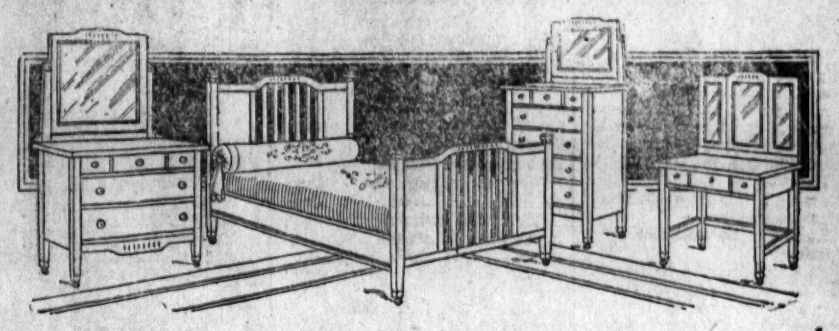
"JOHN HAIG"

has arrived. Place your orders NOW!

NOT A SALE BUT A GENEROUS REDUCTION
BASED ON THE HIGH EXCHANGE



YOUR BEDROOMS



Look at these two pictures showing bedrooms in a modern house. Neat, plain—but how much smarter they would look if only those beds were covered with a McLintock Royal Down Quilt, beautifully made in exquisite colorings. They give the room an air of warmth and of richness. As light as a feather and so cosy. **THIS WEEK WE LIST UP EVERY QUILT—A GENEROUS PRICE REDUCTION.**

DOWN QUILTS
Double Bed Size

Silk Covered down quilt in Salmon pink panels with centre of poppy and scroll design. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $45.00	NOW $20.00
Silk Covered down quilt in panels of Eau du nil, with centre of rose and chrysanthemun. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00
Silk Covered down quilt in panels of prune shade, with all over effect centre is wisteria design. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00
Silk Covered down quilt in panels of rose pink with centre of wisteria in Coral pink and saxe blue. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00
Silk covered down quilt in panels of saxe blue with neat centre of wisteria to tone. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00
Silk covered down quilt panels of mid green with large design all over centre to tone. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00
Silk covered down quilt with panels of deep pink centre of neat allover pattern. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $42.50	NOW $30.00

These are McLintock's Gold medal make, full down and throughly ventilated.

DOWN QUILTS
Single Bed Size

Satin covered down quilt in effective combination of Emerald green and old gold colouring neat all over design on stripe effect, reverse good quality satin. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $37.50	NOW $25.75
Satin covered down quilt in artistic design outer panel of black satin against pale helio centre of helio and black on white satin ground. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $37.50	NOW $25.75

DOWN QUILTS
Cot Quilts

Satin covered down quilt in shade of mid prune with centre of dainty flowered effect. Size 4 × 5 ft.	Before $22.50	NOW $15.00
Satin covered down quilt in rich saxe blue shade with centre of carnation and sylvan effect. Size 4 × 5 ft.	Before $22.50	NOW $15.00
Satin covered down quilt in rose pink colourings with centre of neat rosebud design. Size 4 × 5 ft.	Before $22.50	NOW $15.00

DOWN QUILTS
Double Bed Size

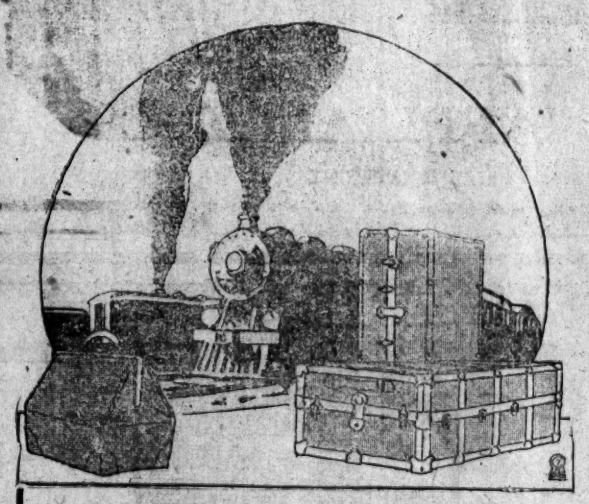
Satin Covered down quilt with panel of pale pink and white brocade with pink flowers. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $70.00	NOW $49.50
Silk covered down quilt in Crimson merve silk, with Gold tinsel brocade shaped panels and corners Reverse sateen. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $120.00	NOW $80.00
Silk covered down quilt in prune shade of rich all silk brocade centre panels of self colour corded and tasselled. Size 6 × 7 ft.	Before $135.00	NOW $90.00

DOWN QUILTS
Cot Quilts

Silk covered down quilt in deep strawberry shade with well covered centre in sylvan effect. Size 4½ × 3 ft.	Before $15.50	NOW $10.50
Silk covered down quilt in mid saxe blue shade with large all over design in gold and helio to tone with outer panel. Size 4½ × 3 ft.	Before $15.50	NOW $10.50
Silk covered down quilt in Crimson outer panel with vase and bouquet design in centre. Size 4½ × 3 ft.	Before $15.50	NOW $10.50

DOWN QUILTS
Single Bed Size

Silk covered down quilt in shade of rich coral pink with full centre of colored wisteria design panels to tons. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.50	NOW $19.50
Silk covered down quilt in pretty shade of saxe blue fancy quilted centre of scroll and poppy design. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.30	NOW $19.50
Silk covered down quilt in effective colouring of salmon pink panels with fruit and scroll in centre. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.50	NOW $19.50
Silk covered down quilt in rose pink effect with design of trellis and rose buds in centre. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.50	NOW $14.25
Silk covered down quilt in saxe blue shade, and design of scroll and poppy centre. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.50	NOW $14.25
Silk covered down quilt in prune shade centre of full wisteria and foliage panels to tone. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Before $28.50	NOW $19.50
Satoen covered down quilt in pale pink smart design of oval centre piece in neat printing. Size 6½ × 4 ft.	Usual $22.50	NOW $14.50

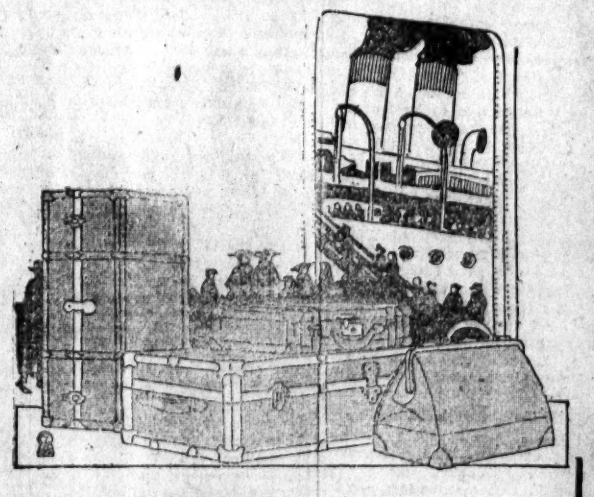


PASSAGE BOOKED.
SO NOW FOR THE TRUNK.

UP ON THE SECOND FLOOR

We are making a special show this week of our enormous stock of trunks and in view of stocktaking on February 18th we want to move out some of this and turn it into cash.

THIS EXCHANGE MEANS A CHEAP TRUNK FOR YOUR TRIP HOME IF YOU SHOP **NOW**



American Made Trunks

The Foundation is of very strong Basswood and all these Trunks have strong Basswood Battens Top and Bottom, all corners are protected by metal.

	Ordinary Price	Current Rate
36 inches Dress Trunk	$35.00	$29.50
40 „ „ „	39.50	31.50
40 „ „ „	37.50	30.00
40 „ „ „	55.00	46.00
36 „ „ „	25.00	22.50
36 „ „ „	42.50	37.50
36 „ „ „	39.50	31.50
40 „ „ „	49.50	43.50

American Made Steamer Trunks

Basswood Foundation covered canvas. Strong Battens top and Bottom, all corners protected with metal inside. Tray. Strong locks and in most cases straps as well.

	Ordinary Price	Current Rate
32 inch Steamer Size	25.00	22.50
36 „ „ „	25.50	22.50
40 „ „ „	45.00	39.50
32 „ „ „	31.50	27.50
32 „ „ „	27.50	24.50
36 „ „ „	42.50	38.50
40 „ „ „	30.00	26.50
40 „ „ „	27.50	24.00
40 „ „ „	34.50	31.50
36 „ „ „	32.50	30.00
40 „ „ „	27.50	24.00
36 „ „ „	29.50	27.00
40 „ „ „	32.50	28.50

English Made Trunke

Compressed Fibre Foundation covered Green Canvas all corners bound with Best English Leather. Protected by all round Hardwood Battens, a good English Lever Lock protected by a Leather Flap.

	Ordinary Price	Current Rate
30 inch Steamer Size	40.00	27.50
33 „ „ „	44.50	30.00

Dress Trunk as above

	Ordinary Price	Current Rate
33 inch Steamer Size	51.50	35.00
36 „ „ „	55.50	37.50

Another type of English Comprssed

Fibre Trunks, no Battens round, replaced by strong Leather straps.

	Ordinary Price	Current Rate
30 inch Steamer Size	37.50	25.00
33 „ „ „	39.50	27.50
36 „ „ „	42.50	29.50

How about a Suit Case

Kit Bag or Gladstone Bag? we have a choice selection.

English Leather Kit Bags

These bags have double Handles, 2 Brass Catches and a good Lever Lock, strong Leather straps all round.

	Ord. Price	Current Rate
22 inches	$57.50	$32.50
24 „	70.00	46.50
27 „	75.00	49.50

Brown Canvas Holdalls—English

Made with Strong canvas and English Leather Straps and Handles.

	Ord. Price	Current Rate
30 inches	$10.50	$5.25
33 „	12.50	6.50
36 „	14.00	7.25

We mark all TRUNKS and Bags, purchased from us Free of Charge

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

OUR TERMS ARE—CASH—NO CREDIT

Hsu Shu-cheng Proposes Mongolian Reforms After Cancellation Of Autonomy

Promotion Of Yellow Faith, Trade And Benevolent Administrations And Development Of Natural Resources Urged In Proclamation

Urging the immediate necessity for the promotion of trade relations with China and the development of natural resources in Mongolia, General Hsu Shu-cheng, acting as High Commissioner for the North Western Frontier and Comptroller-General for the Reorganisation of Outer Mongolia has issued a lengthy proclamation to the Mongolians.

The text of the declaration was as follows:

"In compliance with the Presidential Mandate appointing me Comptroller-General for the Reorganisation of Outer Mongolia I, as already announced, took over on the 5th January last all the Governmental affairs formerly dealt with by the authorities of the said Dominion and by the Offices of the Resident Commissioners.

"Numerous reforms will have to be introduced in the reorganisation of the territory concerned. The beneficial effects of some of these reform measures will be seen from the beginning, while those of a more permanent nature will require many years to develop before the results aimed at can be attained.

DISCIPLINE IN ARMY

"As regards the reform measures of the former category, such as the pacification of the people, preparations against emergencies, the maintenance of discipline in the army, and the prevention of external aggressions, under the direction of the President, the Government and the High Commissioner for Frontier Defense and with the assistance and support of the civil and military officials and the people, I hope my exertions will achieve some measure of success.

"But as regards those reforms of a more permanent character no beneficial results can be obtained unless the Mongolians themselves are convinced of their necessity and do their best to carry out the reform measures themselves.

"In this connection I will make known to my Mongolian brethren some of my cherished aims:

"(1) To promote the "Yellow Faith." From the time of the Yuan and Ming Dynasties the "Yellow Faith" (that section of Buddhism worshipped in Mongolia) has been the religious belief of the Mongolians. The belief in this Faith is so deep rooted that the passage of time has not affected it in any way. It has to be borne in mind that although owing to geographical conditions the population of Mongolia is scattered over a large area, yet for hundreds of years the people have always held together and placed themselves under one administration. On examining into the question it will be seen that the "Yellow Faith" is the common bond which holds the people together. Therefore those who have the welfare of the Mongolians at heart must appreciate the supreme importance of the Yellow Faith as a factor of government, as without that religious support the people, so widely scattered as they are and with so little intercourse and mutual sympathy with one another, will rapidly drift apart and disintegrate.

INCREASE POPULATION

"Bearing this in mind, the President, as a preliminary measure on the cancellation by Outer Mongolia of its autonomy, conferred and invested with due and proper ceremony the high Title of Honor on the Living Buddha, a step which will serve to promote and propagate the belief in the right Faith and will act as a pioneer in bringing prosperity to the Mongolian race.

"(2) To increase the population. It is a commomplace saying that a large territory requires a large population to defend and cultivate it. Mongolia is very thinly populated, and moreover the population has been decreasing during recent years. As a result all enterprises either remain undeveloped or are in a state of stagnation. The population of Mongolia has been decreasing steadily since the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, and if means are not devised to counteract this and increase the population, I fear that in the course of a hundred years Mongolia will be more or less uninhabited. Would this not be a matter to be greatly deplored? Heaven has given the Mongolians a huge territory for their subsistence. When the military glory of the Mongolians was at its zenith, their powers were felt not only in Asia, but in Europe as well, and yet we find in our own times that not only have the Mongolians been unable to maintain their greatness of the past, but that they are actually in danger of dying out as a race. This extinction of the race is a thing not only to be deplored and feared, but is also one to be ashamed of.

"During the Tsin Dynasty Hsu Fu sailed eastward across the ocean with five hundred young men and women, and founded a powerful race with this small beginning. Mongolia has still even now a population of many hundreds of thousands, and it would be foolish to say that her population could not be greatly increased. As nature never restricts reproduction, the remedy lies in the hands of the people themselves.

TO PROMOTE TRADE

"(3) To promote trade. Ever since the time when the system of barter and exchange originated in the reign of Huang Ti, the people's wants have gradually become more and more varied and numerous, with the result that trade is now considered one of the most important factors by the people of all nations. Men plough and women weave, all work and labor being specialised, so that no individual can secure all his wants by his own skill and exertion. Hence barter and exchange are not only natural but they have come to be essential factors in the life of the people. As the Mongolians lead a nomadic life they have to depend to a great extent on (foreign) traders for their daily needs. Would it not be better for the Mongolians to do the trading themselves, instead of being dependent on other people, and letting the substantial profits fall into the hands of outsiders?

"(4) To promote breeding of livestock. Agriculture and commerce not being indulged in by the Mongolians they have from time immemorial always depended on the rearing of livestock as a means of subsistence. Hence the prosperity of Mongolia depends entirely on the condition of its pastures. During my journey up here I made careful inquiries among the people on many occasions, and I have been informed that the conditions for rearing livestock during the past few years have been very unfavorable. Many princes and nobles who a few years ago owned ten thousand horses, have now only one or two thousand at the most; and it is not uncommon for hundreds of sheep to die in the course of a single night. Fewer oxen and camels are being reared, many of which die from disease. If this is the case in one district, it is quite likely that similar conditions are prevalent elsewhere. I think that better methods of rearing livestock should immediately be introduced.

NATIONAL RESOURCES

"(5) To develop fundamental industries. The fundamental industries are those concerned in the production of necessaries, such as foodstuffs, clothing, building materials, etc. These articles when exchanged form the basis of trade. The Mongolian people eat beef and mutton, use woollen clothing and live in camp. Hence the rearing of livestock is one of Mongolia's fundamental industries. But a mixed diet of rice, wheat and meat is really more suitable than a pure meat diet, as it requires vegetable as well as animal food to develop the body. In former days the Mongolians drank only milk, but they have now taken a keen liking for tea, which shows that they are cultivating a taste for a mixed diet. Moreover they are now using silk and cloth as well as wool for wearing apparel. The production of rice, wheat, tea, silk and cloth constitutes the fundamental industries of an agricultural people. Again wool has to be woven, and the wood and other products manufactured into chairs, tables etc., before the various articles can be used. Since it is neither possible nor desirable to do without these articles, it stands to reason that the development of agriculture and manufacturing industries should be taken in hand without delay so that we may not be dependent on other people for the necessaries of life.

"(6) To develop natural resources. The territory of Mongolia is of great extent and very rich in minerals and timber but the mines and forests are undeveloped. If Mongolia were shut out from the world, then this would not matter much, but the nations of the world are now brought closely together, and strenuous efforts are everywhere being made to develop the various mineral resources, and some nations have even gone so far as to resort to arms in order to attain their object in this respect. If the Mongolians were to develop their natural resources, not only would the country prosper, but their enterprise would prevent Mongolia's mineral wealth falling into the hands of outsiders, thereby avoiding future conflicts with other nations.

"(7) To promote education among the people. Owing to the country being situated in the interior, the Mongolian people's knowledge of the outside world is very limited. Moreover, very few of the people are literate, and the supply of books in the Mongolian language is also very scanty. Consequently their views become very narrow, and whenever any new proposals are brought before them, they are unable to understand them, hence they fear and distrust anything new, with the result that complications often arise through misunderstandings. It is not the lack of intellect but rather the want of proper development of their intellect that causes the Mongolians difficulty in exercising their power of decision. Hence education and the spread of knowledge among the people are matters of extreme urgency.

BENEVOLENT GOVERNMENT

"(8) To institute a benevolent administration. China has been established as a nation for over five thousand years and in the matter of its principle of government and constitution of society it has been found that the system of administration laid down by Duke Chow and the ethical teachings expounded by Confucius are the best and most complete. The aim of both these Sages was to govern by benevolence and righteousness, and they founded their principles, based on nature's love for life, for the guidance of the people. Marriage was instituted to increase the birthrate, and the family system was adopted to bring about greater intimacy among its growing numbers. To govern the growing population recognised authorities were constituted, and education was introduced to mould the character of the people. Music and dancing were initiated to harmonise the spirit of the people, while punishment was resorted to as a warning to evil-doers. The Sages extended their principle of benevolence to the people with a view to securing for them the full enjoyment of life. The principle of guiding the people along the path of benevolence is identical with the canons of the "Yellow Faith." Narrow-minded followers of the Yellow Faith believe that the system of marriage is in conflict with their religious teachings, but this belief is unsound as it ignores the fact that their religion does not prohibit marriage. The reigning Living Buddha, the Head of the Faith, through the assistance of his consort, has been raised from the rank of Hutuktu to that of Bukdu and he has further received the title of "Yih-han-fu-hua" while his consort herself has received the title of "Chao-min-chien-ku." Marriage is therefore not only not detrimental to the religion, but the religion gains strength instead through the system of marriage. I can without any hesitation say that the prosperity of the Yellow Faith depends on the observance of the system of government laid down by Duke Chow and Confucius. If this system should cease to be observed, the Yellow Faith will become extinct for want of support. This fact must be borne in mind.

ASKS PUBLIC'S SUPPORT

"I have enumerated above the more important of the pressing problems. It is not easy to explain them in a few words, and still less easy to carry them into effect with empty words. It is essential to follow the Sage's system of government in order to enrich the people, and to teach them when they are enriched. Give these problems your careful consideration, and tackle them with sincerity and perseverance as success cannot be achieved in a day.

"Though my wishes for your welfare are many and great, my abilities are limited, and moreover my military duties will prevent my mind from being constantly concentrated on these problems. But as in an army it may elicit some very sound views when one asks for the opinion of the soldiers, so I herewith sincerely request my brethren, no matter whether you be priest, soldier, merchant or official, to submit to me without delay, any views you may have to express, for consideration. The permanent welfare of Mongolia depends to a very great extent on what is being done at the present moment, so brethren come forward and assist."

Son Of d'Annunzio Will Attempt Flight From Italy To America

Captain Ugo D'Annunzio.

Captain Ugo D'Annunzio, son of the noted Italian poet-warrior whose coup in Fiume has caused a world sensation, has announced his intention of attempting a flight from Italy to America in an eight-engined triplane. The plane will be of 5,000 horsepower and will probably carry a crew of six or seven.

COUNCIL ELECTION COMES TOMORROW

The 1920 Municipal Council will be elected tomorrow and Tuesday. Polls will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon both days at the voting stations, The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

Qualified ratepayers who desire to vote will receive voting cards at the stations. At least six of the 15 names on the ballot must be struck out and the voting card must be signed. Unsigned voting cards or voting cards from which less than six names have been struck out will be rejected by the inspectors when the votes polled are counted.

Two of the 15 candidates out for seats on the Council are Americans. But three of the present body are up for re-election.

The nominees are Messrs. A. Brooke-Smith of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, C. M. Bain of Messrs. Maitland and Company and Mr. D. Goh, the present Japanese member; A. E. Algar, M. Benjamin, E. T. Byrne, G. M. T. Edkins, Stirling Fessenden, A. J. Hughes, W. P. Lambe, J. F. MacGregor, P. A. Cox, H. A. MacIntyre and Dr. S. A. Ransom.

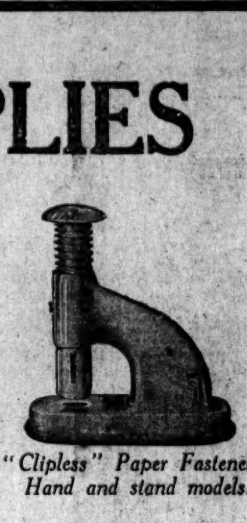
FURTHER DROP IN EXCHANGE

Exchange had another slump yesterday, the rate on America dropping to 143 and on London to 8s. 5d. The gold dollar rate has thus dropped from 161½, at which rate business was done a week ago yesterday and sterling quotations have slumped from 9s. 8d. to 8s. 5d. in a week.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

"Modern" Duplicator (50-80 copies) made up in any size

Davids and Staffords Ink, Pastes, Mucilage and Sealing Wax

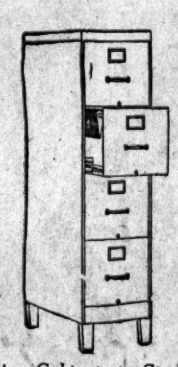


"Clipless" Paper Fasteners Hand and stand models.

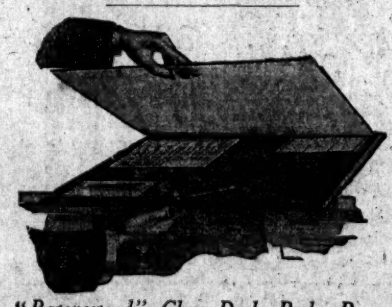
Oak Desks Flat and Roll-top

"Columbia" Carbon from $2.25 box
"Columbia" T.W. Ribbons $1.25 each
(special price in quantity)
Eberhard Faber Pencils and Erasers
"Venus" Copying and Drawing Pencils
Pens, Pen-holders, Pins, Paper-clips

Card Index Drawers 1 to 4-drawer sections Cards in all sizes and colors



Filing Cabinets in Steel and Oak, Steel Shelving, Record and Book Safes, Portable Cupboards, etc.



"Ravenswood" Glass Desk Pads, Brass corners, bevelled all sizes. The best desk-pad made, size 20 x 34

"Cummins" Perforators for cheques, script and other documents. Special designs to order, such as Firm name, Chinese characters, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Cable Add: "MACKBAUCK" (Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th)

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

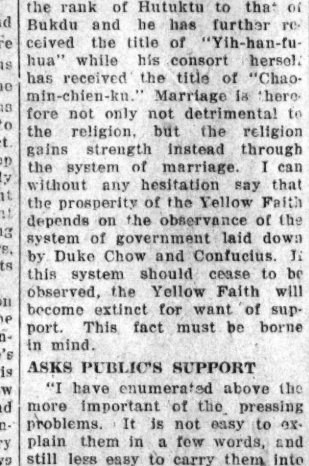
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone Central 4778.
行洋廣鎰

FOUND!

during the dark days of the winter—between the worker and his work—the *full* value of a good pair of eyes.

Credit was due to the bright clear light of a G-E Edison Lamp which was responsible for better work, more work and easier work. Use

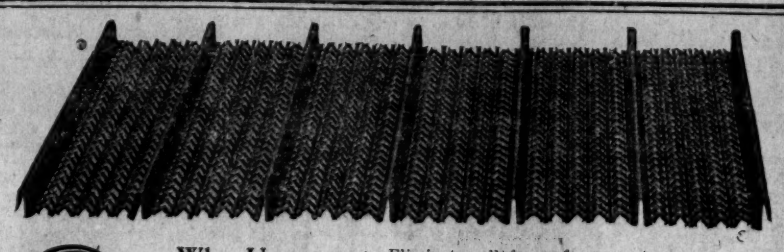


EDISON LAMPS

exclusively. From all Electrical Dealers

Distributors:
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

L8



Why Use Hy-Rib?

Because Hy-Rib

Eliminates all forms for concrete.
Reinforces the concrete and plaster.
Insures fireproofness and permanence.
Permits wide spacing of supports.
Reduces weight of construction.
Increases available floor space.
Saves time, labor and material.

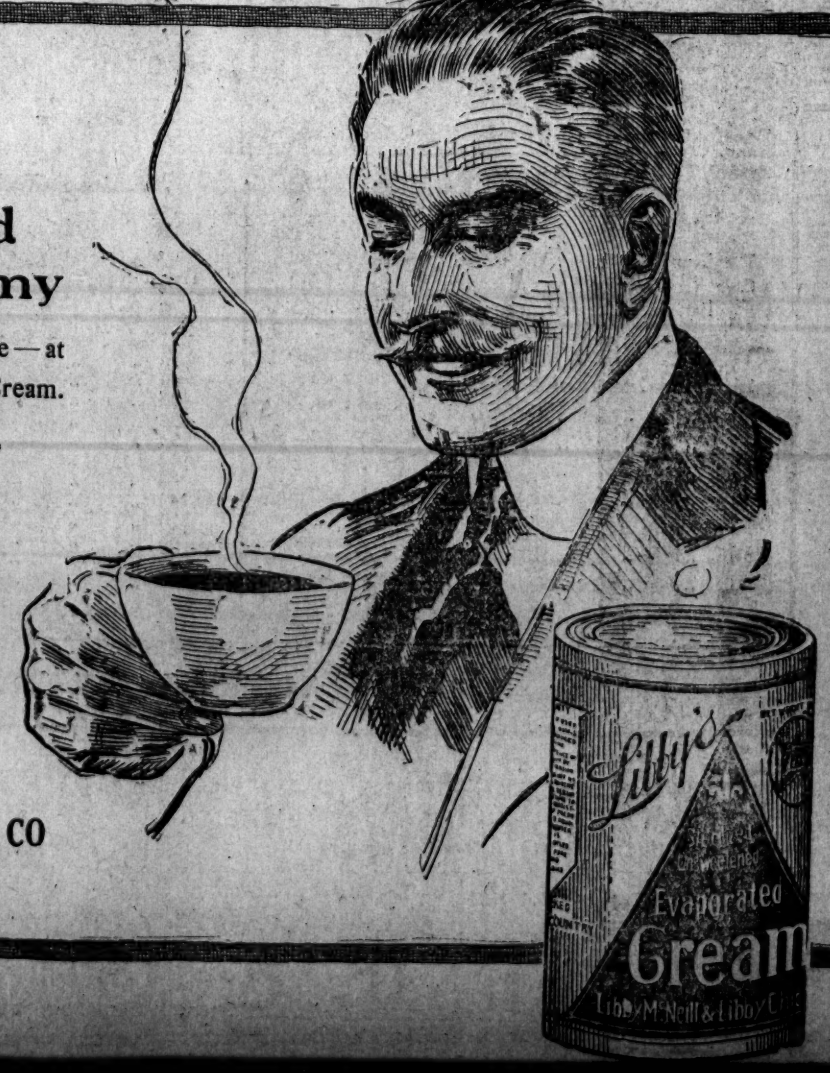
TRUSCON STEEL CO., OF U.S.A.

AMERICAN TRADING CO., Agents.

Shanghai-Peking-Tientsin-Harbin-Hankow

Rich and Creamy

for your Coffee—at half the cost of Cream.



CONNELL BROS. CO

Agents

LLOYD GEORGE AGAINST FORCED UNION OF IRISH

Premier Declares Combination Of Ulster and South Would Promote Disunion

TIME REQUIRED FOR PLAN

Council Of 20 Held To Be The Best Vehicle For Conciliation

London, Dec. 23 (By The Associated Press) (Delayed).—Premier Lloyd George, in presenting to Parliament yesterday the proposed dual legislative system for granting self-government to Ireland, declared that to force a union of Ulster and southern Ireland would "promote disunion" and might result in "bloodshed."

The governmental scheme announced by the Premier contemplates the creation of two legislative bodies with a council of twenty to serve as a link between them. In addition, both divisions would elect members to the British Parliament until the time should be ripe for voluntary formation of an Irish Parliament.

Liberal extracts from the Premier's speech were cabled to America. The full text of the address gives a comprehensive idea of the position of the government in the new attempt to compose the differences between the Irish factions and to reach a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem.

ADVANTAGES OF UNION

"There may be advantages in union," Mr. Lloyd George said in discussing the stand of those accused of wishing to coerce the Ulsterites. "I do not deny that. Geographically the conditions are such as to make it desirable. There is an advantage in mingling races and religions so as to contribute a variety of ideas so as to have a different outlook. And there is undoubtedly an advantage in having industry and agriculture working side by side in the same parliament. But that is a matter for these populations themselves. Lord Durham attempted to force Quebec and Ontario, lower and upper Canada into the same parliament. That plan had to be abandoned. Separate parliaments had to be given them, and it was only after that was done that federation became possible."

The Premier said the Irish question was difficult because "three-quarters of the population of Ireland are not merely governed without their consent, but manifest the bitterest hostility to the government.

"I remember," he continued, "when it used to be argued that if you improved social economic conditions, if you got rid of the agrarian trouble, improved housing, created peasant proprietorship and built railways, constructed harbors, and did everything possible to make Ireland as prosperous as conditions would allow all this objection to British rule would vanish. What has happened? Ireland never has been so prosperous as she is today. The vast majority of the cultivators of Ireland are possessors of their own soil. Houses and comfortable cottages for the workingmen have been built at the expense of the British taxpayer. Men who traveled through Ireland a generation ago and revisited the country would not know it today It is completely transfigured."

DIFFERING ELEMENTS

Declaring it to be a "fundamental fact" despite these conditions that "Ireland has never been so alienated from British rule as it is today," Mr. Lloyd George said there was another fact just as fundamental—that "you have a considerable section of the people of Ireland who are just as opposed to Irish rule as the majority of Irishmen are to British rule. Both these facts must be taken into account. In the northeast of Ireland you have a population, a fairly solid population, alien in race, sympathy, religion, tradition, outlook, from the rest of the population of Ireland, and it would be an outrage on the principle of self-government to place them under the rule of the remainder of the population. In the northeast of Ireland, if that were done, it would inevitably alienate the best elements from the machinery of law and order. I don't say it would produce the same results, but it would recreate exactly the same conditions which you are trying to remedy in the South and West."

Mr. Lloyd George said the failure of the self-government act of 1914 to deal with "the peculiar position of Ulster" was largely the reason for the decision of the government to make changes in this home rule plan. In support of his position that to force union of Ireland upon Ulster would be unjustifiable, the Premier read a letter from Father O'Flanagan, an Irish Catholic priest, said to be a former vice-president of the Sinn Fein party, and quoted from the words of Father MacDonald, a professor of theology in Maynooth College.

IRISH VIEWS QUOTED

Father O'Flanagan was represented as having asked in 1916: "If we reject home rule rather than agree to the exclusion of the Unionist part of Ulster, what case have we to put before the world?" and also to have declared: "We are anxious to start where England left off and to compel Antrim and Down to love us by force."

Mr. Lloyd George read from a speech of Father MacDonald, in which the latter was said to have remarked: "Were Ireland made a republic fully, independent of Great Britain it seems to me that she would be bound to allow Home Rule for the northeast corner on the principle underlying your claim for Home Rule in the United Kingdom, which I regard as well founded."

"These two quotations state the case in favor of the treatment of Ulster," declared Premier Lloyd George. "If they (the Irish factions) unite they must do so on their own accord."

Affirming his unalterable opposition to any separation of Ireland from Great British the Premier said "any arrangement by which Ireland could be severed from the United Kingdom, either nominally or in substance or effect, would be fatal to the interests of both.

PERILS OF INDEPENDENCE

"You have only to look at what happened in the late war to realise what would have happened if Ireland had been a separate unit," the speaker declared. "A hostile republic or even an unfriendly one might very well have been fatal to the cause of the Allies. The area of submarine activity might have extended beyond the limits of control. we might have had a situation full of peril which might very well have jeopardised the life of this country. We cannot run the risk of hostility such as that, and it would be equally fata to the interests of Ireland. Irish trade interests are entwined with those of Great Britain. Britain is Ireland's best customer.

"If Great Britain, with all its influence and resources, found it difficult to govern hostile Ireland I cannot see how Ireland could control hostile northeast Ireland. There would be trouble, there would be mischief, there might be bloodshed. And then the whole black chapter of misunderstanding between Great Britain and Ireland would be written all over again. We must not enter upon that course, whatever the cost."

Going into the question of possible eventual union of Ulster and southern Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said the Council of Twenty would serve as a medium of interchange to this end. He referred to the railroads which serve both areas. "If the two Irish legislatures agree, they can leave control (of the railroads) to this national Irish council," he continued. "This is illustrating the kind of subject which might well be delegated the two Irish legislatures to this council which represents both, and which can only be delegated by agreement." Power to consummate union of the two legislatures, he states, would be placed in the hands of these bodies. Such a unified representative body, it was declared, would constitute an Irish Parliament which would be accorded additional powers by the British Parliament, including taxation.

Federal powers, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be reserved for the future Irish Parliament, embracing the crown, peace, war, foreign affairs, army, navy, defense, treason, trade outside of Ireland, navigation, including merchant shipping; wireless, cables, coinage, trade marks, lighthouses and higher judiciary.

"These powers," the Premier declared, "correspond to the powers reserved wherever there is a federal constitution, whether in America or on the continent of Europe."

Powers of the Irish Parliament, he stated, would include control over education, local government, land, agriculture, roads and bridges, transportation, including railroads and canals; old age pensions insurance, municipal affairs, labor, local judiciaries, hospitals and all machinery for maintenance of law and order except the higer judiciary, the army and navy and housing.

POST OFFICE RETAINED

Mr. Lloyd George said the post office would continue to be administered for the present by the British Parliament because of the difficulty of keeping up the service under two legislatures.

Discussing finances, the Premier said it was proposed that Irelan contribute approximately £18.-000,000 toward the imperial expenditures.

Each of the two legislatures, it was said would receive £1,000,000 to cover the initial expense of setting up the two governments with permanent provision for their maintenance from the land annuities in Ireland.

Each of the two legislatures, Mr. Lloyd George explained, would have taxing powers comparable with those enjoyed by the state in the United States. The three great taxes, he said, the income tax, including excess profits an supertax customs and excise would be levied and collected imperially.

Premier Lloyd George, in closing his address, said there had been mistakes on both sides. "The question is not who is to blame," he declared, "but how are we to see it right, and that is not easy to answer."

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

GUARANTEED SCRUBABLE

Super-Durable Flat Wall Finish

A perfected paint for interior wall decoration giving a flat surface of velvety texture.

Full range of artistic shades in stock.

Prices and full particulars on application to the manufacturers.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

'Phone C. 2010. 2A. Kiukiang Road.

VICTROLA

The instrument specially made to play Victrola Records, therefore the instrument that plays them best!

A complete line of styles in stock.

Call in and select one today Prices from $49.50

20% Discount for cash with order.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
VICTOR AGENTS

FORGET THE NAGGING LIMITATIONS OF A DAILY ALLOWANCE

IF YOU ARE ONE OF THE MANY WHO HAVE TO CAREFULLY COUNT THE NUMBER OF CIGARS YOU SMOKE IN A DAY.

BUY A BOX OF

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE'S

THE MANILA CIGAR THAT REPRESENTS THE CULMINATION OF THREE CENTURIES OF EXPERIENCE IN TOBACCO GROWING AND CIGAR MAKING FOR THE MOST DISCRIMINATING AND EXACTING SMOKERS.

THE MANILA CIGAR BY A PROCESS OF SELECTION HAS ACQUIRED A MILDNESS UNEQUALLED ELSEWHERE AND A FLAVOR SO DELICIOUS AND DISTINCTIVE THAT IT WILL LINGER IN YOUR MEMORY AND MAKE YOU FORGET ABOUT LIMITATIONS.

YOU'LL ENJOY A LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGAR RIGHT DOWN TO THE LAST PUFF.

THE FOLLOWING DEALERS STOCK THEM:

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road
WING TAI, Honan Road
QUAN YUEN, Honan Road
CENTRAL TOBACCO Co., Nanking Road
WAI TUNG, Nanking Road
TUNG TAI, Seward Road

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

WALTER E. OLSEN & CO.

11 EZRA ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Lardner Comes Out For The Nomination

By Ring W. Lardner

To The Editor:

Now days pretty near every time you pick up a paper you read where they's somebody else going to run for president and they didn't want to but their friends coaxed and weedled till they sacrificed their own personal feelings for the cause and it looks to me like so many of them has yielded that unless a compromised candidate comes to the 4 and relieves the congestion they will half to shut down on the last few 100 nominating speechs so as the newspaper men can go to the world's series.

Amongst the names that has been mentioned they's a few that would make a pretty good president and I wouldn't mind seeing them nominated a specially men like Pershing and Wood but 1 reason I got against them running vs. each other is that the comical writers would all say it was a general election and besides that suppose Pershing was to get elected and all of a sudden Belgium would plunge everybody into another war, why Black Jack wouldn't know whether it was his duty to go away and fight or stay home and write. But even if we climinate the 2 gens they's still so many candidates yet that they can't never ballot on all of them on acct. of the white paper shortage, so as I say the only thing to do is for each party to agree on a compromised candidate and may the best man win.

Yes, but whom would it be you ask. Well gents I have in mind one man that has moved enough lately without moveing to Washington but would cheerfully pack up and move again if my country demands it. This man gents would run on either ticket if nessary and from any state that seen fit to nominate me except Rhode Island witch they tell me is so little that the higher class of people like myself would half to stand up all the time they lived there.

In regards to qualifications it comes kind of hard for one of my calibers to talk about themselfs but as some of the other candidates don't seem to have no such compunction I will ask the genia readers indulgents wile I give a few bear facts.

Comparisons between the great presidents of the past and myself is mostly odius as far as they are concerned. For inst. I am taller than Abraham Lincoln and as good looking to say the lease. I have crossed the Delaware a 100 times to Geo. Washington's once but never got near the publicity. I use as much tobacco as U. S. Grant and pretty near as much language and play golf a whole lot like President Wilson. Unlike Gens. Pershing and Wood and Sens. Harding and Johnson and etc. I wouldn't half to resign from no other job to take this job as I all ready write for a liveing like a president and as for speech makeing why I addressed the Cincinnati Reds right after they win the national league pennant and they went ahead and win the world's series like they was inspired or something.

A great many people might think I am too young for the office, but as my birthday is March 6 it wouldn't only be 2 days after I was inaugurated when I would be older than I was and I would promise to wait those 2 days before takeing any steps.

What about your war record I hear somebody inquire. Well gents I got over there and seen it any way and arrived less than 2 mos. in arrears of Gen. Pershing and the first dozen and further more the ship I went over on didn't have no more convoy than Jess Willard at Toledo but I never give submarines a thought except day times and part of the night besides which they's no man in America that said nastier things about the Germans and didn't mince no words or nothing and finely when Uncle Sam aunounced that they was going to draft men between 31 and up why I went right over to the nearest board and took a number though I was very busy at the time and my number was drawed amongst the first and I waved exemptions and was ast to come over and take a physical examination the 15 of Nov. a year ago and if it hadn't of been for the d—m armistice getting signed on the 11 why I would of got turned down 4 days later on acct. of flat ft. In addition to this, out of 8 brother in laws witch I have picked up at 1 time and another more than ½ of them was in the service and instead of standing in their way I told them to go ahead and do their best and the same with a good many of my man friends.

Perhaps the public will maybe want to know how I stand on the various questions of the day. Well gents I am in favor of military training for everybody under 34 yrs. of age but if elected I can assure my friends that they wouldn't be no war except maybe a short 1 with Mexico as I would ignore all challenges from the other side of the pond just like once while I was travelling with the Chicago Cubs and I wrote something in the paper that 1 of the boys didn't like and he called me something but I pretended like I didn't hear him and here I am.

On the question of prohibition I stand pretty good and the only real question in my mind is witch will last longest me or the basement and I will say that if the liquor interests is left with a lot of supplys on their hands why it is not my fault but poor salesmanship and if I was in the present incumbrents shoes I would of declared peace a long wile ago and by this time everybody would of been out getting demobilised at reasonable prices instead of paying $1 a shot for ether high balls.

In regards to Sabbath baseball I would allow it at once in all citys except Philadelphia and would give it to them as soon as they have got the week day kind mastered.

I would cut out the income tax and other taxes of all kinds and if the govt. needed some money the first of the month why I would send over and get it some place where its cheap like Russia.

That is where I stand gents and you can take it or leave it and if elected I would guarantee to give the stars and stripes a administration like witch they never seen and pledge myself to not run a 2d. time and I haven't had a day's sickness for yrs. only once in a wile in the morning and even when I got my tonsils took out a couple yrs. ago was able to write 2 days later though it pretty near killed me to swallow but never complained except in the bosom of the family.

I am aware that in a campaign of this kind they's bound to be many personaltys and mud throwing and etc. but if chose by either side as their compromised candidate I will say nothing about my rivals above a whisper and personly my own private life is a open book without no plot or theme and on the few occasions when I tried to read it aloud my audiences has either fell asleep or walked out on me.

Respy,
RING W. LARDNER.

Bartenders, Aliens, Leave Dry America

Chicago, January 30.—Three hundred aliens are returning to Europe daily because of prohibition. Many bartenders are going to Havana.

Cecil Might Accept U. S. Reservations

So Great Is The Need Of American Co-operation—A. G. Gardiner Explains

Leeds, England, Jan. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil, former Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in addressing the students of Leeds University today concerning the suggested reservations by the United States in the Peace Treaty, declared that he could not say that the reservations were so vital that it would be impossible to accept co-operation on the terms of the reservations.

The urgency of the European situation, Lord Robert added, was so great that it would be assuming a tremendous responsibility to refuse America's co-operation in trying to bring order out of the chaos.

London, Jan. 2.—In the course of an article dealing with the attitude of the United States toward the Peace Treaty, contributed to The Daily News, Alfred G. Gardiner, formerly editor of the paper, while expressing the belief that the Liberal elements in the United States "are disastrously wrong in desiring a collapse of the peace structure in order to bring about a new conference and a new start," asserts that the fight between the spirit of the treaty and the spirit of the League of Nations covenant is not ended, but has only begun. True wisdom should make the best minds in all lands hold fast to the covenant and secure its ultimate victory, Mr. Gardiner says.

"I respect, while I deplore, that opposition to the treaty," continued Mr. Gardiner. "It comes from the deepest spring of American idealism, and it is that spring which will yet save the world. The world wants America to play its part in redeeming human society so passionately that it will not have its great purpose vitiated by association with an unjust peace that cannot stand."

Mr. Gardiner thinks a great tragedy has been brought about by President Wilson's illness, which he says, prevented the case from being fully put before the American people, but he is convinced that if once the American people understand the great argument—that the question before the world is another competition of force, in which America will be involved, or an international accommodation that will obliterate force—the verdict will be one of sanity and wisdom.

NEW YEAR CRISIS SHAKES GERMANY

Says Allied Demand For Surrender Of War Chiefs May Cause Civil War

President Ebert of Germany, on December 31, cabled the following message to America, for publication in the New York Herald:

Berlin, December 31.—In reply to your request for a statement on Germany's prospects for the coming year, I feel compelled to say that in view of our present condition I view the near future with considerable anxiety.

Militarism and imperialism having definitely been replaced in Germany by the principles of a democratic Government and the League of Nations idea, a new regime, it is true, has been firmly established and is supported by an overwhelming majority of our people. However, on the one hand the obligations imposed upon Germany at Versailles to deliver for trial in foreign courts a number of German officers and officials, if insisted upon, may cause serious turmoil, even civil war. On the other hand, our economic situation points in the direction of a crisis of such severity that the very foundations of the young republic may be shattered.

The population at large is severely suffering from the manifold evil consequences of the starvation blockade, while the factories, despite the growing desire of the workmen to work full time, are mostly idle for the lack of raw materials. The worst feature, however, is our financial situation, particularly the fact that without sufficient reason German money has sunk in foreign markets to a small fraction of its pre-war value, and is therefore not suitable for purchasing in sufficient quantities the much needed foreign foodstuffs and raw materials.

Admittedly the gold cover of our notes is far below the safety mark indicated in the text books of political economy. However, Germany still possesses one great asset which ought to offer as good a guarantee for her economic renaissance as billions in gold bars—namely, the German people's honest will and their singular capacity to work. I firmly hope that on the strength of that guarantee it may be possible for us to secure within the immediate future an adequate foreign loan which alone can lift us out of unprecedented difficulties.

Individual suffering in Germany has already been greatly relieved by generous American gifts which will never be forgotten. I trust the same spirit of generosity and co-operation upon which our salvation not only of Germany but the whole of Europe depends will render us the vitally necessary assistance to put us on our feet again.

EBERT, President of the German Republic.

Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months.
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

Beautify Any Surface While You Protect It From Wear

What pleasure there is in having surfaces washable and sanitary, in having them protected, and, more important still, in having them stay in that condition for the longest possible time? For the many finishing jobs about the home, there is a proper SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FINISH. When the outside of the house is to be painted or entire rooms to be decorated there are suitable SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS, VARNISHES, STAINS OR ENAMELS that will exactly suit your painter's need.

INDUSTRIAL FINISHES

Industry's painting demands are many. Ships, railway engines, coaches and equipment: factories, machinery and the manufactured product itself, all are innumerable opportunities for the practical and economical service that SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FINISHES can provide.

FOR SALE BY PAINT AND VARNISH DEALERS EVERYWHERE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES COVER THE EARTH

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., *Distributors*

P21

FURNISH YOUR HOME RIGHT-NOW

—And be sure to stock your cellar with

"Duc de Monaco" Champagne

and

Grant's "Stand Fast" Whisky

The Aristocrats of Wines and Spirits

REIDS LIMITED

WHOLESALE ONLY *Agents*, REID, EVANS & CO. 12 Peking Road

POWERS TO CONFER ON WORLD FINANCE

Simultaneous Appeal To Nations To Call International Economic Conference

NATIONAL LEADERS SIGN IT

Plan Proposes To Limit Credits And Force The People To Rehabilitate Europe

New York, January 15.—A request that representatives be appointed as soon as possible to an international economic conference is being made simultaneously today to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, to the United States Government, the Reparation Commission, and the United States Chamber of Commerce. The request is in the form of a memorandum which sets forth, in brief outline, the ideas of the various signatories as to how the work of rehabilitating the world's financial and commercial structure should be undertaken.

The precise origin of this movement has not been disclosed. Leading American financiers who are interested in it declined yesterday to say whether or not the matter had first been broached by them, or by some interests in Europe. However, great stress was laid on the widespread demand for such a conference and it was said that within the last few weeks what virtually amounted to spontaneous petitions for such a conference had been received by the leading financial and commercial representatives of all the countries which have become parties to the memorandum.

Abroad, the request is directed to the several Governments. They, according to the plan, are to appoint the delegates to the proposed conference. In the United States a somewhat different procedure is being adopted. The United States Chamber of Commerce is asked to appoint the American delegates, partly because of its nation-wide affiliations and partly because here it is desired to have participation in the conference kept on an unofficial basis. The American signatories feel that the problems outlined in the memorandum should be met, as far as is possible, through private initiative, but with the United States Government extending its moral support.

OPPOSED TO PAISH PLAN

The memorandum takes issue squarely with the scheme, recently attributed to Sir George Paish, of an international credit arangement in which all of the leading Governments should take active parts. Quite the opposite position is assumed by emphasising the necessity of encouraging to the greatest extent possible "the supply of credit and the development of trade through normal channels."

The proposed conference will be composed of representatives of the leading countries, both belligerent and neutral, of Europe, the Central European countries, Japan, and the chief exporting countries of South America. These representatives, it is further proposed, will bring with them all pertinent information, and it is expected that as a result of the conference recommendations will be made as to what measures may best be taken in the various countries in order to revive and maintain international commerce.

One of the American signatories, in commenting on the request for the conference, said:

"One might sum up the document as a call to the people to return to prewar standards of reason, an appeal to the Reparation Commission for wise moderation as to the best business policy for all concerned; an appeal to Governments to arrest inflation and meet inevitable burdens by increasing their revenue rather than by further increasing their debts; an appeal to the people to work and to save; and finally, an appeal to leaders of commerce and finance to get together in order to study the problem dispassionately and take it up as a business proposition, relying on independent action rather than Government intervention. Governments must be relied upon, however, to remove as rapidly as possible the obstacles that impede such a course."

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM

The full text of the memorandum submitted to the United States Government, the Reparations Commission, and the United States Chamber of Commerce follows. It is substantially the same as the documents submitted abroad:

"The undersigned individuals beg leave to lay before their Government, the Reparations Commission, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the following observations and to recommend that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States designate representatives of commerce and finance to meet forthwith (the matter being of the greatest urgency) with those of other countries chiefly concerned, which should include the United Kingdom and the British dominions, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Austria, the neutral countries of Europe, the United States, and the chief exporting countries of South America, for the purpose of examining the situation briefly set forth below and to recommend upon the basis of authentic information what action in the various countries is advisable among the peoples interested in reviving and maintaining international commerce.

"They venture to add to the above recommendation the following observations.

"The war has left to conqueror and conquered alike the problem of finding means effectively to arrest and counteract the continuous growth in the volume of outstanding money and of Government obligations, and, its concomitant, the constant increase of prices. A decrease of excessive consumption and an increase of production and taxation are recognised as the most hopeful—if not the only—remedies. Unless they are promptly applied, the depreciation of money, it is to be feared, will continue, wiping out the savings of the past and leading to a gradual but persistent spreading of bankruptcy and anarchy in Europe.

THE PERILS OF INFLATION

"There can be no social or economic future for any country which adopts a permanent policy of meeting its current expenditure by a continuous inflation of its circulation and by increasing its interest-bearing debts without a corresponding increase of its tangible assets. In practice every country will have to be treated after careful study and with due regard to its individual conditions and requirements. No country, however, is deserving of credit, nor can it be considered a solvent debtor, whose obligations we may treat as items of actual value in formulating our plans for the future, that will not or cannot bring its current expenditure within the compass of its receipts from taxation and other regular income. This principle must be clearly brought home to the peoples of all countries; for it will be impossible otherwise to arouse them from a dream of false hopes and illusions to the recognition of hard facts.

"It is evident that Germany and Austria will have to bear a heavier load than their conquerors, and that, in conformity with the Treaty of Peace, they must bear the largest possible burden they may safely assume. But care will have to be taken that this burden does not exceed the measure of the highest practicable taxation and that it does not destroy the power of production, which forms the very source of effective taxation.

"For the sake of their creditors and for the sake of the world, whose future social and economic development is involved, Germany and Austria must not be rendered bankrupt. If, for instance, upon close examination, the Commission des Reparation finds that, even with the most drastic plan of taxation of property, income, trade and consumption, the sums that these countries will be able to contribute immediately towards the current expenses of their creditors will not reach the obligations now stipulated, then the commission might be expected to take the view that the scope of the annual contribution must be brought within the limits within which solvency can be preserved, even though it might be necessary for that purpose to extend the period of instalments.

"The load of the burden and the period during which it is to be borne, must not, however, exceed certain bounds; it must not bring about so drastic a lowering of the standard of living that a willingness to pay a just debt is converted into a spirit of despair and revolt.

"It is also true that among the victorious countries there are some whose economic condition is exceedingly grave, and which will have to reach the limits of their taxing powers. It appears therefore to the undersigned that the position of these countries, too, should be examined from the same point of view of keeping taxation within the power of endurance, and within a scope that will not be conducive to financial chaos and social unrest.

THE PROBLEM OF CAPITAL

"When once the expenditure of the various European countries has been brought within their taxable capacity (which should be a first condition of granting them further assistance), and when the burdens of indebtedness, as between the different nations, have been brought within the limits of endurance, the problem arises as to how these countries are to be furnished with the working capital necessary for them to purchase the imports required for restarting the circle of exchange, to restore their productivity, and to reorganise their currencies.

"The signatories submit that, while much can be done through normal banking channels, the working capital needed is too large in amount and is required too quickly for such channels to be adequate. They are of opinion therefore that a more comprehensive scheme is necessary. It is not a question of affording aid only to a single country, or even a single group of countries which were allied in the war. The interests of the whole of Europe, and indeed of the whole world, are at stake.

"It is not our intention to suggest in detail the method by which such international co-operation in the grant of credit may be secured. But we allow ourselves the following observations:

"1. The greater part of the funds must necessarily be supplied by those countries, where the trade balance and the exchanges are favorable.

"2. Long term foreign credit, such as is here contemplated, is only desirable in so far as it is absolutely necessary to restore productive processes. It is not a substitute for those efforts and sacrifices on the part of each country, by which alone they can solve their internal problem. It is only by the real economic conditions pressing severely, as they must, on the individual that equilibrium can be restored.

"3. For this reason, and also because of the great demands on capital for their own internal purposes in the lending countries themselves, the credit supplied should be reduced to the minimum absolutely necessary.

"4. Assistance should as far as possible be given in a form which leaves national and international trade free from the restrictive control of governments.

"5. Any scheme should encourage to the greatest extent possible the supply of credit and the development of trade through normal channels.

"6. In so far as it proves possible to issue loans to the public in the lending countries, these loans must be on such terms as will attract the real savings of the individual; otherwise inflation would be increased.

"7. The borrowing countries would have to provide the best obtainable security. For this purpose it should be agreed that:

"a. Such loans should rank in front of all other indebtedness whatsoever whether internal debt, reparation payment or interallied governmental debt.

"b. Special security should be set aside by the borrowing countries as a guarantee for the payment of interest and amortisation, the character of such security varying perhaps from country to country, but including in the case of Germany and the new States the assignment of import and export duties payable on a gold basis, and in the case of states entitled to receipts from Germany, a first charge on such receipts.

"The outlook at present is dark. No greater task is before us now than to devise means by which some measure of hopefulness will re-enter the minds of the masses. The re-establishment of a willingness to work and to save, of incentives to the highest individual effort and of opportunities for every one to enjoy a reasonable share of the fruit of his exertions must be the aim toward which the best minds in all conntries should co-operate. Only if we recognise that the time has now come when all countries must help one another can we hope to bring about an atmosphere in which we can look forward to the restoration of normal conditions and to the end of our present evils.

"In conclusion the signatories desire to reiterate their conviction as to the very grave urgency of these questions in point of time. Every month which passes will aggravate the problem and render its eventual solution increasingly difficult. All the information at their disposal convinces them that very critical days for Europe are now imminent and that no time must be lost if catastrophes are to be averted.

AMERICAN SIGNATORIES

The American signatories are:
Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia.
Frank B. Anderson, San Francisco.
Julius H. Barnes, Duluth.
Robert L. Brookings, St. Louis.
Emory W. Clark, Detroit.
Cleveland H. Dodge, New York.
Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.
Herbert Fleischhacker, San Francisco.
James B. Forgan, Chicago.
Arthur T. Hadley, Yale College.
R. S. Hawkes, St. Louis.
A. Batron Hepburn, New York
Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland.
Lolls W. Hill, St. Paul.
Herbert Hoover, San Francisco.
H. E. Judson, University of Chicago.
Darwin P. Kingsley, New York.
George H. McFadden, Philadelphia.
Alfred E. Marling, New York.
A. W. Mellen, Pittsburgh.
A. L. Mills, Portland, Ore.
J. P. Morgan, New York.
William Fellows Morgan, New York.
F. H. Rawson, Chicago.
Samuel Rea, Philadelphia.
George M. Reynolds, Chicago.
R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.
Elihu Root, New York.
Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia.
Charles H. Sabin, New York.
Jacob H. Schiff, New York.
Edwin R. A. Seligman, Columbia College.
John C. Shedd, Chicago.
John Shmerwin, Cleveland.
James A. Stillman, New York.
Henry Susalle, University of Washington.
William H. Taft, New Haven.
F. H. Taussig, Harvard University
Frank A. Vanderlip, New York.
Festus J. Wade, St. Louis.
Paul M. Warburg, New York.
F. C. Watts, St. Louis.
Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.
Daniel Willard, Baltimore.

The names of the European signers of the memorandum, classified as to country, are given below. The list of French signatories has not been received here, due to a delay in cable service.

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Richard Vassar Smit, Bart., Chairman of Lloyds Bank.
Lord Inchcape, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., Chairman, National Provincial and Union Bank, and Chairman, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
Walter Leaf, Chairman, London County and Westminster Bank.
Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, P. C., Chairman, London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Sir Robert Kindersley, K. B. E., Chairman, National Savings Committee; Director, Bank of England; partner, Lazard Brothers.
Sir Charles Addis, Chairman, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Director, Bank of England.
Edward Charles Grenfell, senior partner, Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell & Co.; Director, Bank of England.
Hon. Robert Henry Brand, C. M. G., formerly Chairman, Supreme Economic Council of the Allies; formerly Assistant Secretary of States for Foreign Affairs.
Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, P. C., formerly Prime Minister.
Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K. B. E., leader, Liberal Party in House of Commons.
Rt. Hon. John Henry Thomas, M. P., leader of Labor Party.
Rt. Hon. John Robert Clynes, M. P., leader of Labor Party.
Viscount Bryce, G. C., V. C., ex-Ambassador to the United States.

HOLLAND

Dr. G. Vissering, President Bank of the Netherlands.
C. E. ter Meulen, banker, member of firm Hope & Co.
Joost van Vollenhoven, manager, Bank of the Netherlands.
Jonkheer, Dr. A. P. C. Van Karnebeek, Minister of State, President Carnegie Foundation.
J. J. G. Baron Van Voorst tot Voorst, President First Chamber of Parliament.
Dr. D. Fock, President Second Chamber of Parliament.
Jonkheer Dr. W. H. de Savornin Luhman, President High Court of Justice.
A. W. F. Idenburg, formerly Governor General Dutch East Indies, formerly Minister of Colonies.
S. P. van Eeghen, President Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce.
E. P. de Monchy, President Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce.
C. J. K. van Aalst, President Amsterdam Bankers, Association.
G. H. Hintzen, banker, member of firm R. Mees & Zoonen, Rotterdam.
F. M. Wibaut, Alderman of Amsterdam.
G. M. Boissevain, economist.
E. Heldring, manager Royal Dutch Steamship Company.

SWITZERLAND

Gustave Ador, President International Red Cross.
Eduard Blumer, President National Council.
Alfred Fery, President Swiss Federation of Industry and Commerce.
Rodolphe de Haller, Vice President Banque Nationale.
Jean Hirter, President Banque Nationale.
Dr. Ernst Laur, Secretary Swiss Agricultural Union.
Auguste Pettarel, President State Council.
Ernest Picot, Federal Judge.
Guillanme Pictet, banker.
Alfred Sarasin, President Swiss Bankers' Association.
Michel Schnyder, President Swiss Press Association.
Dr. Hans Tschumi, President Union Suisse des Arts et Letiers.

DENMARK

C. C. Anderson, Chairman of the Socialist Party in the Landsting.
F. I. Borgbjerg, member of the Committee of the Social Group of the Rigsdag.
I. C. Christensen, Chairman of the Liberal Party of the Folketing.
C. C. Clausen, Chairman of the Merchants' Guild.
C. M. T. Cold, Chairman of the Danish Steamship Owners, Society.
Alex. Voss, Chairman of the Chamber of Manufacturers Association.
E. Glueckstadt, Managing Director of the Danske Landsmandsbank.
Johan Knudsen, Chairman of the Conservative Party in the Folketing.
Thomas Madsen Mygdal, Chairman of the United Danish Agricultural Societies.
A. Tesdorpf, member of the Board of Directors of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society.
A. Nielsen, President of the Board of Agriculture.
I. P. Winther, I. Lauridsen, C. Ussing, Marcus Rubin, and Westv Stephensen, Managaing Directors of the National-Banken in Copenhagen.
Jorgen Pedersen, Chairman of the Liberal Party of the Landsting.
L. G. Piper, Chairman of the Conservative Party of Landsting.
C. Slengerik, Chairman of the Radikal Liberal Party of the Folketing.
Herman Trier, Chairman of the Radikal Liberal Party of the Landsting.

NORWAY

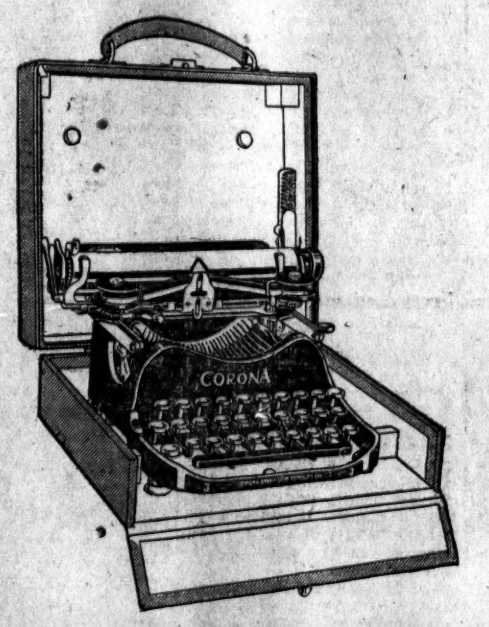
Otto B. Halvorsen, Speaker of Parliament.
Jens Tandberg, Bishop of Christiania.
Fridtjof Nansen, Professor and explorer.
Hakon Locken, Governor of Christiania.
Bernt Holtsmark, party leader.
A. Jahresn, party leader.
J. L. Lemovinkol, party leader.
K. Bomhoff, President, Bank of Norway.
Alf Buercke, Thune Larnsen, Carl Kierulf, Victor Plahte, Carl Kutcherath, Chr. E. Lorentze, Son H. Aarensen, T. Fearnly, Chr. Platou, Presidents of financial industrial and commercial associations.
Thore Myrvang, President, Farmers and Smallholders Association.
Patrick Volekmar, President, Norske Handelbank.

SWEDEN

J. G. A. af Jochnick, President Sveriges Riksbank.
V. L. Moll, First Deputy Sveriges Riksbank.
C. E. Kinander, President National Debt Office.
J. H. R. C. Kjelberg, President Swedish Bankers Association.
H. L. F. Lagercrantz, President Swedish Industrial Association, ex-Minister to America.
A. F. Vernersten, President Swedish Idustrial Association, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Member of Parliament.
K. A. Wallenberg, President Chamber of Commerce, Stockholm, ex-Foreign Minister.
M. Wallenberg, manager Enskilda Bank.
Oscar Rydbeck, manager Skandinaviska Kredit Aktiebolage.
C. Frisk, manager Svenska Handelsbanken.
K. H. Branting, Member of Parliament, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Deputy Sveriges Riksbank.
Count R. G. Hamilton, Deputy Chairman of the Lower House of Parliament.
S. A. A. Lindenman, Member of Parliament, Rear Admiral, ex-Premier, ex-Foreign Minister.
S. H. Kvarnzelius, Member of Parliament, Director National Debt Office.
Ernst Trygger, Member of Parliament, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court.
K. G. Cassel, Professor of Political Economy.
David Davidson, Professor of Political Economy.
E. F. K. Sommarin, Professor of Political Economy.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$8 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine



THAT highly confidential letter that you now write out by hand—or that personal note you dislike to dictate—you can type out on Corona neatly, quickly, legibly, and at no sacrifice of privacy.

FOR Corona is truly the *personal* writing machine, and you can use it anywhere—at the office, at home, or on train or steamer. It weighs but six pounds, and folds compactly into its neat case for travel. Exceptionally simple to operate.

Let it be YOUR Private Secretary!

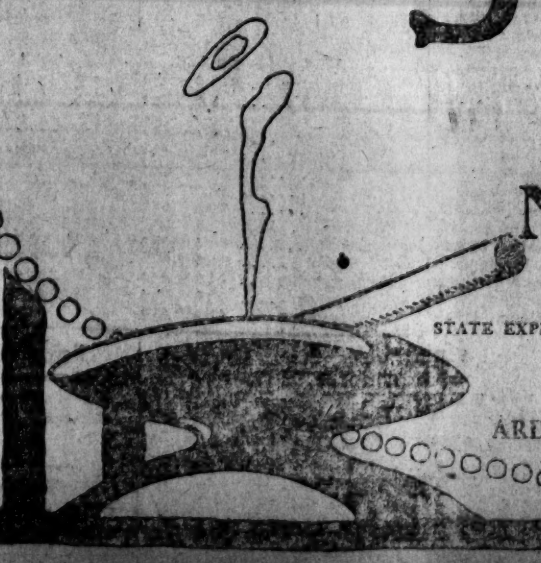
HIGH EXCHANGE has made it possible to reduce the price. We do not guarantee that this will last.

$60

For Sale in Shanghai by

CHINESE-AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.; BREWER & CO.; ED. EVANS & SONS; MISSION BOOK CO.; SINCERE CO., LTD.; COMMERCIAL PRESS
and
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD., 89-91 Rue Montauban. Telephone: Central 322
SOLE AGENTS.

A Cigarette Worth Smoking
STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES
No. 555 VIRGINIA LEAF —IN TINS OF— 50



STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES are obtainable at all High-class Tobacconists and Stores
Sole Manufacturers:
ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Quinquagesima. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins (plain); Psalms 15 and 20. 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist; Hymns 163, 210, 315, 322, 167; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 23; Hymns 299, 255, 277, 22; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

February 18.—Ash Wednesday. 7 and 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 8:30 a.m., Mattins. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 51; Hymn 92.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. M. T. Stauffer; Chant 40; Anthem "The sun shall be no more" (Woodward); Hymns 76, 176, 421. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D.; Chant 46; Magnificat (Bunnett in F); Hymns 520, 392 449.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher; The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. T. Eldridge. Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. George Howell.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses On week-days 6, 7:30 a.m.

The Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Sunday Service at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock. Sunday school will begin at 10 o'clock. There will be a testimonial meeting on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The society's reading room is open daily except Sunday from 10:30 to 12:30 at 21 Nanking Road.

League Of Nations Will Only Make Enemies Among Friends, Says Chesterton

By G. K. CHESTERTON

IN the course of a speech, the Prime Minister uttered the characteristic boast that in the House of Commons "We got the League of Nations through in a single night." It was said, of course, by way of a triumphant contrast with the crisis in America, where parliaments still venture to parley and deliberative assembles are so cynical as to deliberate.

It is needless to note in this place what is the reality represented by that boast. It is needless to ask why our own British Parliament could so rapidly establish a League of Nations, supposing that it did establish a League of Nations.

For the same very sufficient reason, it would as rapidly assent to a bill for muzzling canaries, to a total prohibition of toothpicks, to the endowment of research into the moral philosophy of mammoths, or to a scheme for translating all the epitaphs in England into Esperanto.

These are very good parallels to the sort of social reforms that it does pass in a single night or in a single quarter of an hour. And we all know why the members of Parliament do it; they do it because they are told.

Apart from a hundred more crooked modes of coercion, the Government can always coerce them with the threat of a general election, which, besides imperilling their places, lets them in for an unpleasant period of spending money instead of a quiet and commodious period of collecting it.

Even if we assume, therefore that the League of Nations is the light of the world, and even if we assume that the formula thus established was the League of Nations (two disputable propositions which we may debate afterward) it is obvious that the Prime Minister made his claim in a quite incorrect form.

There may be a case for having an obedient Parliament, or, in other words, a silent and subservient Parliament. But clearly it is an even better case for having no Parliament.

It is his real defense that he acted as a despot, and our present position would be much more respectable if it had the candor of despotism.

It has not indeed at the best the simplicity and singlemindedness of true despotism, because there are too many despots; but the plutocratic group that rules is outside and above Parliament.

It is no more worth noticing that their will is done by Parliament than that it is done by any of their butlers or grooms.

All this may be assumed to start with, touching the mechanical question of how the League of Nations was established in a single night. After that we come to the much more important question of what it was that was established.

We come to the more solid problem of the great international unity, the great pact of all the peoples, the great understanding which can avert all misunderstandings, and which was made perfect by Parliament that night. It was the perfect European understanding of which we can read in the newspaper today.

Today we can see the League of Nations in all its glory. So far from uniting us with our former enemies in the unity of peace, it is calculated to divide us from those who were our allies through all the agony of war.

So far from establishing a new reconciliation with strangers and even with foes, it is calculated to give rise to a new recrimination between friends.

Those who talk most enthusiastically of an understanding between England and America seem really to regard it as something directed against France; and even those who talk comparatively hopefully of an understanding between England and France seem really to regard it as directed against Italy.

With the case of Italy indeed we come to the crux of the whole matter, and the chief test of the truth or the falsehood of the whole of this international ideal or illusion.

THE CASE OF ITALY

Italy is the newest of the great united nations of the West; and the citizens of other free states professed with varying degrees of sincerity, a sympathy with her struggle for unity in the nineteenth century.

We say with various degrees of sincerity, and to judge by the latest tone of Liberalism in the matter, those who were most enthusiastic were least sincere. For in the face of history, it is really nothing but stark hypocrisy for a Liberal to justify in retrospect the adventures of Garibaldi, and then to express a horror of the adventure of d'Annunzio.

As a matter of fact, the chief truth about the position in the world today is the absence of the League of Nations. For good as well as for evil, it is the very fact that there is no such League.

Relations are to some extent determined by the real facts of the situation, and not by an artificial alliance with anybody and everybody, which would hamper every nation with the hypocracies of internationalism. For the brute facts of the world, and even the brute force of the world, are a little more honest, direct and democratic than the sort of dehumanised generalisations that would probably be made by a small committee of a few cosmopolitans, from every country under the sun.

Germany accepts the peace, not because she has promised to do so on a new international scrap of paper; not because she has received a new international certificate of discharge which clears all accounts; not because she has been formally admitted by ticket to a new concert of Europe, but simply because she has been beaten and has not the guns or ships or transport to do anything else. Victory is not always just, but it is more just than conspiracy.

Russia will probably be let alone, not because the Bolshevik Commonwealth has the right of self-determination on the principles of President Wilson; not because Russia has at least as much right as Prussia to form part of the benevolent brotherhood of the League of Nations; not because it would be a sin against democracy to interfere with any democratic or professedly democratic experiment; not because our liberal leaders and rulers would think it wrong to do it; but simply because they have tried to do it and failed.

The power of the Turk will probably perish; not because a new Concert of Europe has at last decided that the Turk shall go out of Europe bag and baggage, but because his power is in its nature perishable and his baggage in its naure portable.

There is no League of Nations; in other words, the politicians have been too stupid, even at their own trade, to undo the work of the soldiers.

And the case is really the same when we turn to those powers more deserving of our sympathy.

POLAND TO SETTLE DOWN

Poland will probably eventually settle down into a strong position in Eastern Europe, not because of what international councils can do for her, but because of what she can do for herself in spite of international councils.

The determining thing is not the theory of the situation as we choose to apply it to her, that she should have a certain power on

(Continued on Page 13)

A Strange Sight That Heaven Reserves For Us

(*New York Journal*)

This column is not written for the superficially wise, who can tell you offhand the distance of our neighbor Alphia Centauri or the uses of the parallax in fixing stellar distances.

Our feeble writing and thinking are done for the million who know more about the gas man's next visit than about the intersidereal flight of the sun labelled "1880 Groombridge."

A preface about the speed of light is, therefore, necessary to unfolding of a future detail that may fascinate you.

You know that light travels through space at the creditable pace of 186,000 miles per second. The light from your lady love's eyes travels at a rate that would take it seven times around the world in less than a second. No wonder it affects you strangely.

This, as you know, is fact. The sun is about ninety-three millions of miles away. It takes the sunlight eight minutes and some seconds to reach here.

The light which comes from distant stars travels during periods which vary as the distances of the stars. For instance:

Sirius is fifty-eight billions of miles away, and sends his light to our planet in a little less than nine years. Our friends Groombridge, already mentioned, is 426 billions of miles away, and sends us his light in something over seventy-two years.

Vega, the beautiful sun toward which our system is supposed to be moving, is twenty-one "light years" distant, and so it goes.

These are our Near neighbors in space. The majority of stars visible in the field of the telescope are distant quadrillions and quintillions of miles from us. Their light takes centuries and tens of centuries to reach this planet. No wonder the Inquisition burned Giordano Bruno for declaring that these far-off suns are centers of planetary systems. It gives us a headache, even now that we know it is all true.

You know how long it takes for light to come. Know, also that if our sight, aided by more powerful telescopes, could reach to those distant stars, we should see the star, not as it is today but as it was "When the Light Started on its Journey." We see stars in the sky now that doubtless ceased to exist ages ago. The light comes to us still because it started so soon.

Long after our sun shall have faded its light will be faintly visible to other suns.

If we could see the surface of the Pole Star, which is distant from us thirty-six "light years," we should witness the events that happened there thirty-six years ago.

Similarly, if a being on that star could now look at us with the aid of the light we send, he would see this earth thirty-six years back.

On a star still further off, a man with sight of sufficient power could look down here and see Caesar on his saddle without stirrups, galloping bare-headed in his red blouse across the fields of Gaul, or Demosthenes, as cool and calm as Depew, getting the better of an argument.

Now about Heaven—our future abode. We know that all sorts of delights are promised us there. But how would this impress you?

You die and are immediately transported to your happy home in some distant star. Or you find that heavenly bliss consists in the privilege of moving about at will through space, traveling at a speed far exceeding that of light. You regulate your distance and, looking down on this earth, see whatever you please.

Perhaps your wife is dead and in Heaven with you. It is your wedding anniversary, and you get sentimental. You say: Let's look back and see ourselves courting each other ninety years ago" (or nine hundred years ago, that depends on how long you have been in Heaven). You move off instantly through space to the proper distance, look down at earth, whence the light takes nine hundred years to reach, and each of you sees both of you making love on the old farm. You are saying to each other: "I shall love you always, even in Heaven," and the pretty truth of the prophecy touches you immensely.

There is another good thing about it. We know, thanks to the telescope, that there is no Heaven within many "light years" distance of us. That will make it impossible for the elect to see the earth, until after the visible events shall have long passed by. If in Heaven you see those you love in hard luck, it will make no difference for they will have been long dead, and will probably be standing in bliss beside you, looking down and enjoying with you sad reminiscences free from worry.

Britain Boldly Striving To Regain Commercial Supremacy

Foreign Trade Statistics For 1919 Show The Tremendous Strides Made By The Nation In Rehabilitation—Imports Expanded In The Face Of Adverse Exchanges, While Exports And Re-exports Gain More Than 80 Percent Over 1918

(*From The Annalist*)

The statistical display of Great Britain's foreign commerce for the full year 1919, which was received here by cable from London a few days ago, shows the tremendous strides that country already has made toward rehabilitating itself and resuming its commanding position in the world's trade. The trade statement, in bare totals, compared with the results of 1918, is as follows:

	1919
Imports	$8,161,933,000
Exports	3,991,866,000
Re-exports	821,611,000
Total exports	4,813,477,000
Excess of imports	3,348,455,000
	1918
Imports	$6,596,692,000
Exports	2,492,365,000
Re-exports	154,780,000
Total exports	2,647,145,000
Excess of imports	3,949,547,000

Several things are reflected in these figures. To take them in their normal order, the great increase in imports may be set down to three things: First, the advanced cost of all articles and commodities; second, the greater need for raw materials which may be worked into finished goods and resold; and, third, courage to expand imports—foreign purchases—in the hope that by doing so, the final returns, when the things bought abroad have been translated into finished goods will yield great profit. And it may be assumed that it requires courage, as well as foresight and a thorough knowledge of trading, to so greatly expand foreign purchases at a time when the exchanges are so heavily against Great Britain.

In the matter of exports, Great Britain has made even greater strides than in that of imports. The exports of strictly British products went up about 60 percent, while the re-exports of goods Great Britain had imported and then resold went up more than 430 percent, making total exports and re-exports show a gain of about 81½ percent. And all of this was accomplished in the face of an increase in total imports amounting to less than 24 percent.

In actual dollars and cents, the results of Britain's 1919 overseas trade resulted in an increase of $1,565,241,000 in imports, making the total by far the greatest ever recorded by that country. Yet the adverse visible balance for the year turned out $601,092,000 less than it was the previous year, although it still was tremendous. That, if it shows anything, shows how Great Britain is "coming back."

It may be argued, as some are arguing it, that the apparently flattering increase in Britain's exports and re-exports were made possible by measures which do not help the country for the time being and may never help it. This may be true, although its truth is by no means established to the satisfaction of most observers. Those who contend that Great Britain is building up her exports at the expense of sound practice, argue that the expansion of 1919 over 1918 was due to the wholesale granting of credits to other European countries. This probably is true. Very well, say the pessimists. Then Great Britain is sending out her goods and receiving for them more or less questionable securities and promises to pay. That, too, may be the case. But to assume it is to deny to Britain the trading sense which has made the empire great; is to argue in the face of all history and precedent.

What is much more likely is that the British have extended large credits only where the risk has come up to their own high standards. They may have taken some chances—it hardly could be otherwise—but the chances, when put alongside the gilt-edged ventures probably will be found to be in a most positive minority.

Great Britain's trade with the United States last year followed pretty well along the lines of the last four or five years, so far as final results were concerned, and both in dollars and in proportion to all her trade, England bought much more heavily here than she sold. For instance, for the eleven months of 1919, exclusive of December, for which month American trade figures are not yet available, Great Britain bought 28½ percent of all her imports in this country, while selling only 6.3/10 percent of her exports here. The display, in dollars, is as follows:

IMPORTS.

Eleven Months	From U. S.	Total	Percent to U.S. Total
1919	$2,084,286,700	$7,313,513,850	28.5
1918	2,061,300,680	6,580,754,515	31.3

EXPORTS *

Eleven Months			
1919	$266,662,219	$4,228,383,735	6.3
1918	148,614,815	2,647,145,470	5.6

*Exclusive of re-exports.

Obviously, England is not afraid of the unfavorable position of sterling exchange in the New York market. The statement of American exports to Great Britain by months since the beginning of the armistice shows this, for as against exports, which were running anywhere from $130,000,000 to $190,000,000 a month last Spring when sterling was still being "pegged" at about $4.75, the exports of the late months, when sterling was falling from around $4.50 to $4, at the end of November, were going as high as $295,000,000 in June, and to $220,000,000 in November, with decided drops in September and October occasioned quite as much by the lack of shipping space and congestion at American ports as by any unwillingness to pay the premium on dollars in the exchange market. It is also notable that in the matter of proportion of American imports to all imports, Great Britain maintained a fairly even basis.

The relation of Britain's imports from the United States to her total imports by months since the signing of the armistice is shown thus:

1918	From U. S.	Total	Percent to U.S. Total
November	$164,174,563	$583,852,900	28.1
December	185,618,243	580,959,255	31.9
1919.			
January	176,482,481	672,590,270	26.2
February	165,875,623	535,366,995	30.9
March	132,286,671	528,861,445	25.0
April	190,989,853	561,053,735	34.0
May	173,909,313	678,285,255	25.6
June	294,816,973	614,728,275	47.9
July	206,299,921	765,200,310	26.9
August	204,848,060	744,155,700	27.5
September	153,666,556	743,125,370	20.6
October	164,965,249	767,430,810	21.5
November	220,146,000	717,820,000	30.6

There may be some slight conflict in the above figures, as the display of American exports to Great Britain is taken from the United States Department of Commerce returns, while the totals of British imports are obtained from the British Board of Trade statement. To the extent that goods shipped out of the United States during one calendar month do not reach their foreign destination, there may be error in the comparison, but it can hardly be sufficient to make substantial difference either in money or percentages.

INCREASING EXPORTS

The percentages shown above for months may be compared with the totals for 1917 and 1918. In the earlier year, 37.7 percent of British imports came from the United States, while during the calendar year 1918 the percentage was 31.3, not enough variance to consider.

In the display of British exports to the United States and those to all countries, the figures being exclusive of re-exports so far as the total trade is concerned, Great Britain picked up considerably as the past year progressed. In studying this exhibit, it should be borne in mind that during the calendar year 1917, 10.6 percent of all British exports were despatched to the United States. In the following year, while money values mounted very greatly, Britain was able to send us only 5.9 percent of her total exports. This was because of the enormous demands which the war was making upon her resources of production, and because her European allies were requiring goods in ever-growing volume. This condition, in modified form, still obtained in the early months of 1919, when British exports to the United States got as low as 3½ percent of total British exports in the month of January, 1919, but by September they had mounted to the "normal" 10 percent, despite a huge expansion in all British exports.

Here is the exhibit of British exports, exclusive of re-exports—which constiute roughly 25 percent of the total outward-bound trade—to the United States and to all countries:

1918	To U. S.	Total	Percent to U. S. Total
November	$ 9,722,970	$216,094,395	4.5
December	8,832,546	191,410,175	4.5
1919			
January	8,413,217	236,714,150	3.5
February	12,829,642	224,573,405	5.4
March	18,935,705	265,542,480	7.1
April	20,113,431	242,411,245	8.3
May	14,651,079	321,722,710	4.5
June	18,724,873	322,811,780	5.8
July	24,425,918	326,577,119	7.5
August	24,837,983	373,866,185	6.6
September	34,706,607	332,501,975	10.4
October	40,718,294	395,304,460	10.5
November	47,306,000	435,549,895	10.8

British exports in December exceeded those of November by nearly $20,000,000, and for the latter month, although no figures are as yet available here, it is probable that the American importations of British goods were larger even than they were in November.

The above table is especially interesting when compared with the movement of sterling exchange. As sterling fell, imports here from Great Britain rose. Until March 20, 1919, sterling was pegged at $4.75. Prior to that time, we received fewer goods and a less proportion of British exports than we did later. In September, when the ratio went above a tenth for the first time during the year, sterling sold at $4.12¼. In October, when imports from the United Kingdom topped $40,000,000 for the first time, virtually it was as low, and in November, when a new high record was established, sterling never sold above $4.16¼ and got down to $3.99⅝.

In September and October, too, our exports to Great Britain fell off very sharply. Part of this decline was due to such causes as insufficient ships and congestion at Atlantic ports. But also, in all likelihood, a good part of it was due to exchange demoralisation. However, Britain apparently regained her courage, or saw greater opportunities, for she came right back in November and took goods in great quantity again. And in that month the foreign exchange market was even more demoralised than it had been in either September or October.

The complete demoralisation of the sterling exchange market came in the first two weeks of December, when the sight rate at New York fell to the low record for all time of $3.65¼. But in that month Great Britain, notwithstanding the exchanges, imported goods valued at $850,000,000, as against imports of $717,820,000 in November, and compared with the previous high record of $767,430,000, made in October. This was a concrete demonstration of Britain's courage and trading confidence which might supply an example and a moral.

Selective Vocations

Many women feel like Mrs. Woods, who advertises in the Dunkirk, N. Y., Evening Standard as a housekeeper. She wants, she advertises, "to work for a gentleman or widower."

Terrible

Mac: "I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately.'"

Jack: "You certainly are, if that's one of them.'"

London *Opinion*.

Unnecessary

"Pay your debts, boy."

"Ugh?"

"And keep your credit good."

"Aw, what's the use of credit if I gotta pay up all the time?"

—Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Newspaper Or Hemp?

We haven't heard much of the Kaiser lately. It is time he had a head-line all to himself.

—London *Opinion*.

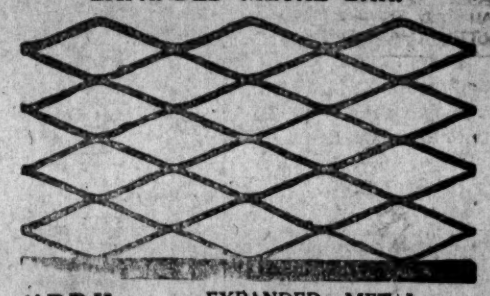
The Merest Hint

He—"A penny for your thoughts." She (coyly)—"Oh, I really can't tell you. This is not leap year."

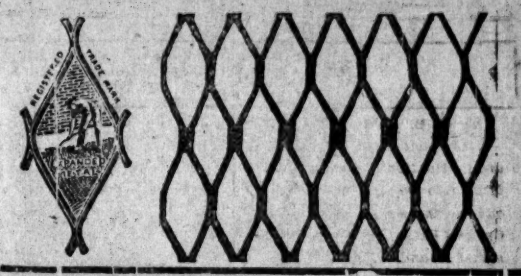
—Boston *Transcript*.

INDENTED SQUARE BAR. INDENTED ROUND BAR.

EXPANDED METAL BAR.



"BB" EXPANDED METAL DIAMOND MESH LATHING



HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER | "FIBRENT" SLATES & SHEETS

LIMPET FITTINGS FOR CORRUGATED IRON | WINGET CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINES

Sole Agents William Jacks & Co., 1 Hongkong Road, Shanghai

Telephone, No. Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS—SHANGHAI"

Bonzoline

BILLIARD BALLS

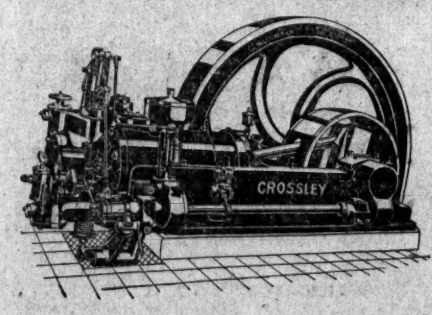
2 1/16" Just received 2 1/16"

BOYES, BASSETT & Co.

Agents

BURROUGHES & WATTS, LTD.

GAS ENGINES ON HIRE



For particulars applyto

THE SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

Engineer's Office: 5, Thibet Road

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg. Co., Ltd.

71 North Soochow Road

SHANGHAI

"Rooster" Brand

Our Macaroni, Paste Star, Vermicelli, Spaghetti and all kinds of soup stuffs, etc., are made from the choicest ingredients with the latest foreign-made machinery under the most hygienic conditions.

People living in China should consume the products of local industries, especially food stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are cheaper and fresher than imported goods.

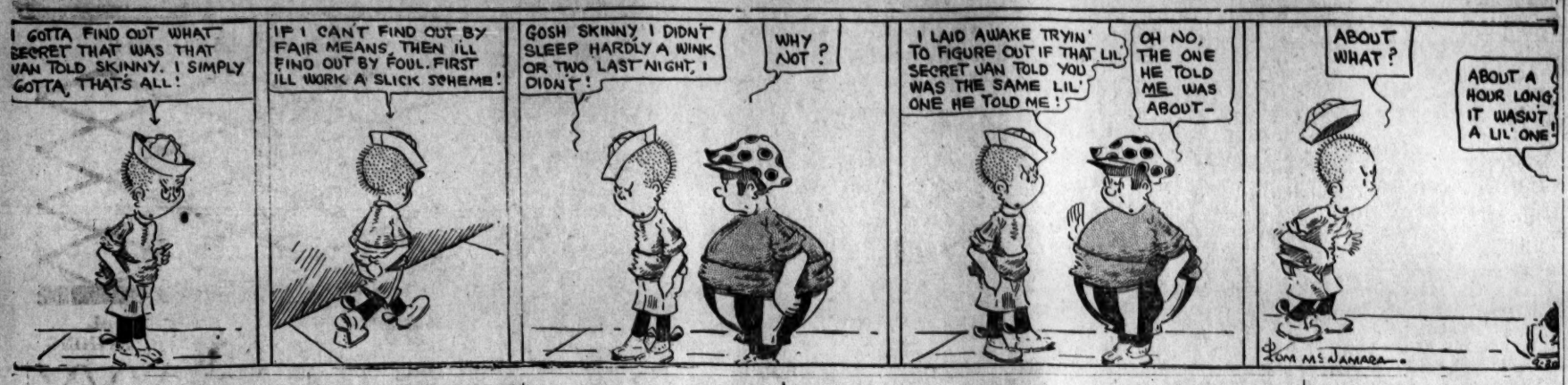
Our goods have been examined and certified by the Hongkong Government Chemist.

SALES OFFICE:

430-1 Nanking Road

Branch Factory: 13 Wing Hing Street, Hongkong

US BOYS — Shrimp Is Now As Wise As Before — By McNamara


I GOTTA FIND OUT WHAT SECRET THAT WAS THAT VAN TOLD SKINNY. I SIMPLY GOTTA, THAT'S ALL!
IF I CAN'T FIND OUT BY FAIR MEANS, THEN ILL FIND OUT BY FOUL. FIRST ILL WORK A SLICK SCHEME!
GOSH SKINNY I DIDN'T SLEEP HARDLY A WINK OR TWO LAST NIGHT, I DIDN'T!
WHY NOT?
I LAID AWAKE TRYIN' TO FIGURE OUT IF THAT LIL' SECRET VAN TOLD YOU WAS THE SAME LIL' ONE HE TOLD ME!
OH NO, THE ONE HE TOLD ME WAS ABOUT-
ABOUT WHAT?
ABOUT A HOUR LONG, IT WASN'T A LIL' ONE!
TOM McNAMARA

Musical Matters

By R. B. Harry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

The Public Band program today includes Dvorak's 5th Symphony in E minor, well-known "From the New World," based on tunes heard by the composer during his visit to America. Many of the themes are Negro melodies, and that in the Largo (second movement) has become popular all over the civilised world. The plaintive melody is given to the cor anglais (corno Inglese), which in spite of its name is not a horn at all, but a reed instrument of the oboe family. The instrument is pitched a fifth lower than the common oboe and has a richer tone than that instrument. A third (or second) oboist usually plays the cor anglais in large orchestras. The opening chords of the Largo provide a striking example of modern harmonic progression, very richly colored—trombones, trumpets, horns, bassoons and one clarinet. All except the last play *ppp*, rising to a forte when the drums are added.

The scoring of the first movement is remarkable for the simple effectiveness of instrumental economy, as in the perfectly poised subject given to the flute. The accompaniment is a mere featherweight of string chords with *pizzicato* (plucked) basses. There is never a note too many. The whole effect of the symphony is warm-blooded and vividly picturesque.

Smetana's Symphonic Poem No. 4, is another Bohemian work. Under the general title "My Fatherland," Smetana left a cycle of six symphonic poems dedicated to the city of Prague. The sub-title of each shows that there was a distinct "program" of ideas connected with each. The title of the fourth, played today is "From Bohemia's Fields and Groves." This poem is not heard in the concert-room with the same frequency as the first three.

The two works together on this program give a representative idea of Southern Slav treatment of material from abroad (in the case of Dvorak) and from native sources in Smetana.

* * *

American composers have sought to base their musical utterances on two types of primitive music; those of the Negro and of the Red-man. MacDowell plumped for the Indian, and lately many others have followed suit, as Cadman in his "Four American Indian Songs." But he is also a collector of material from Greek, Persian, Japanese and South Sea Island songs, MacDowell put on the gloves in favor of the Red-man first in his "Indian Suite." The contest is still undecided, and there may be second and third entrants in the later rounds.

Farwell is the prophet of the prairie-school. Even his "Cornell" overture is founded on Red-Indian Folk Song. He has titles such as "Owas-co Memories" "Pawnee Horses," and "Navajo War Dance." There are also those who think that American music can be based on a sort of majority vote. They confuse quantity with quality and come to the conclusion that rag-time must represent American music to the world. In the utterances of these apostles there is perhaps a healthy note of warning against snobbery. I find this true of Mr. Moderwell's doctrine that "A Russian folk-song was never less scorned in the court of Catherine the Great than a rag-time song in our music studio today."

But Mr. Moderwell grievously disappoints us when he gives a typical example of rag-time, "The Memphis Blues" of which he assures us that "In sheer melodic beauty, in the vividness of its characterisation, in the deftness of its polyphony and structure, this song deserves to rank among the best of our time."

I found a book, from which I now quote, which gives "Memphis Blues" in music-type. Mr. D. G. Mason says he approached it with the eager expectation that such praise naturally arouses. He says: "Can we, as candid lovers of music find anything but bitter disapointment in the trivial poverty-stricken, threadbare conventionality of these opening bars"? To go into the details of the tune and its harmony would need music-type. Mr. Mason concludes: "These are the common snippets and tag-ends of harmony, kicked about the very gutters." Their very surface cleverness is part of their offense. Compare these bars with the "Volga Boat Song," with the tunes from the Red and the colored races as they are treated by the best American composers.

Go to hear the New World Symphony once more; and do not be afraid to abide by the result of your judgment. You may be a snob if you don't like chewing gum; but you can't be wrong if you merely assert that chewing gum is not the regular diet of healthy people in the United States.

* * *

Last Sunday a novelty was played in a Bach "Suite." After one of the preludes from the "48" was given in transcribed orchestral version, a brassy choral (as Bach scarcely could have scored it) was announced. Next, the strains of the "Great" G minor fugue for organ stole on our startled ears. But what fairly took my breath away was the entry of the choral again, smashed out between the weaving of Bach's counterpoint! This "composition" is the work of a modern professor. The effect is amazing—"magnificent but not Bach." I hope the G minor played as it is written will not sound too tame after that. How would the professor like it if somebody put in a tune of his own in the middle of one of his compositions. I confess I was immensely interested and not a little moved, in several senses. But a program note, giving the fact of the dual authorship, would have removed any objection to this kind of "improving the classics." The name of the "transcriber" should follow Bach's as in the case of the Bach-Busoni versions and Schubert-Liszt transcriptions.

EYE-STRAIN IN CHILDHOOD

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger, Oph. D.

It is undoubtedly known, that in grammar as well as in high schools, some children have the misfortune of being left behind. Such retardation is a positive detriment to the children, who become discouraged and take, perhaps, a more or less intense dislike to school life. Not all truants are incorrigible. Many can be reformed by correction of the physical defects, which handicap their efforts to succeed in classroom work; in fact, it is my belief, that nine out of ten truants dimly realise the impossibility of keeping up in their classes while so handicapped. To force them to attend school before their physical defects are removed is not only cruelty to the children, but a great waste of time and effort for the teacher.

No child with high refractive error uncorrected by glasses is in proper condition to do the work assigned in school, and for many a child close application to books involves unendurable eye-strain. It is a natural consequence that such children either leave school entirely, or are regarded year after year through failure to pass their examinations.

When a boy or girl is bright and active on the play-ground, but unable to concentrate his attention upon his books for any length of time, there is in most cases considerable refractive error present, usually simple or compound astigmatism or excessive hypermetropia (farsightedness).

Many of these children may have good vision for distance, being far-sighted, and teachers and parents may consider the child stupid or lazy when he fails behind in his lessons, not realising that excellent sight for distance is still consistent with enough astigmatic error to cause a great deal of eye-strain for close-work. Such children are not to be considered mischievous or bad, because they are restless and inattentive in school, nor should they be forced to continue school-work without glasses at the sacrifice of irreparable damage to their eyes.

Eye-strain in childhood may mean neurasthenia in the adult, and many men and women have weak eyes all their days, because of unrecognised refractive error during school life.

Songs And Souls

Winifred Black Writes An Illuminating Article On The Meaning Of Popular Melodies

By WINIFRED BLACK

The man who said that if he could write the songs of a country he would not care who wrote the laws knew what he was talking about

Popular songs express the feelings of the multitude. Not all the common songs, but those which achieve real popularity, which are hummed, whistled and sung by everybody in the street, at home, and which are played on a hundred thousand pianolas and phonographs—those becoming haunting, subconscious refrains. They accompany us in every act and contingency of life.

So if you hear the popular songs of a nation you can tell very well what that nation, as a mass, is thinking about.

During the war the public pulse was stimulated, the blood was fanned into a fury by the war songs which were sung with a fervor and abandon that carried everything before them. Reckless audacity, careless bravery, strong resolution—these were the keynotes of the war songs, but among them there were tender strains of love and longing, of homesickness, of deep feeling, and through them all beat the intense loyalty of American hearts.

And since the war is over, the popular expression finds vent in new ways.

There is to be detected in many of the songs of the year just ended a note of uncertainty, a note, sometimes, not of discouragement, but of questioning, and even of self-depreciation, and the interesting thing is that these have been the very popular songs, first applauded frantically, and then sung with great gusto wherever the crowd assembled to sing, or whenever around the home piano the young folk gather.

SONGS OF SELF-ANALYSIS

I thought the other evening, as I heard a merry crowd singing, that two of these typical songs were sung with a sort of earnest feeling which almost approached the pathos of The Swanee River or "My Old Kentucky Home."

I have watched the faces of young and old when certain recent popular songs were being sung and have noted among singers and listeners looks which mean a serious appreciation. Are there among us so many men and women who have the sense of failure to reach the bright visions of their lives? I believe there are, but no one need be sad about it.

It is good to think, after all, of the aspirations, the ambitions, the bright fancies that are flitting through the brains of the great majority of people—that the grocer's boy and the expressman, the street car man, and the little milliner's apprentice, the rich man's wife with jewel-laden fingers, the stern-faced lawyer and the busy, care-worn physician, each one has somewhere in the back of his or her mind a vision and a dream, and an aspiration—never mind if they do not come true always. We may be sure that some of them do, and even the harboring of unselfish dreams and visions—are they not refining to every nature?

Nevertheless, I wonder why it is that right now, when there is so much to do every day to build up the shattered fabric of life around us, that we have these songs of self-analysis, each with a sort of yearning running through them. Nothing is so unexpected, after all, as what really happens.

WHAT WILL NEXT PHASE BE?

After the high pressure of war comes a strange quiet, when the mind turns inward, dazed perhaps by the wild outside. One of the things that we learn is, how, through all the mad vicissitudes of a world upset, human life goes on in its old currents, the lovers whisper together as they walk along the crowded street. Marriage and death, birth—all of life goes on as if nothing had occurred to upset things.

It is good to think that there is something substantial below the tides which surge so mightily in the great sea of our times. I like to think that the common, everyday life goes on, in all its health and beauty and goodness, and I like to think, too, that in the hearts of the most commonplace there are aspirations and hopes that—some of them at least—will burst into flower and fruit, even if many of them fall short of reaching perfection.

As "it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," so it is better to have hoped and dreamed—to have had fine enthusiasm and unselfish aims—than to have been merely a contented animal munching the good things of life with little thought of its beautiful, grand and sometimes terrible aspects.

In the wild madness and frantic gaiety of our jazz music, there is expression of the indomitable spirit of youth and vitality, and it is fine, too, that the music sometimes launches into a deeper stream, telling the soul of the far aims of life.

I wonder what the next phase in the life of the majority will be shown by the adoption of some song written by an unknown musician, but having its real appeal in its expression of the common mind.

It will be a surprise, whatever it is, we may be sure.

League Of Nations Will Only Make Enemies Among Friends, Says Chesterton

(Continued from Page 12)

the map; it is the practice of the situation, that she will always have, at worst, a certain power on the spot.

And she will have that power, not because of what we decree her to be, but of what she is, the most compact, combative and intelligent people in the chaos of the East. And the falling to pieces of the artificial framework of a new heaven and earth is the best guarantee, or at present the only guarantee, of these and other good things.

The most dangerous case is Italy; but even in Italy the same principle applies. Cosmopolitan finance may attempt to annul the choice of Fiume, because it is a genuine, popular and passionately patriotic choice, and not a mechanical canvass of indifferent voters.

But we doubt if the powers the League once threatened to wield could really be rallied for so shameful a purpose, and we are certain that there are many to cry shame on it.

The True Test

"Does success mean getting what you want?" asked the young man.

"No," replied the old man. "Success isn't so much getting what you want as getting what other people want."

—Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

THE ELECTRIC CURE IS POPULAR.

AS PLEASANT AS IT IS EFFECTIVE.

IT is grand to put on an electric battery while lying down resting, and feel it exhilarating influence in every nerve and muscle. There is no inconvenience in any way. One hour's daily application is sufficient. There is not the slightest shock or irritation, but a gentle, soothing current that goes direct to the nerve centres. That kind of electricity cures, and the cure it gives is permanent.

People will sometimes try an ordinary battery, or a shocking current, which irritates the nerves, and conclude that electricity is not suitable. It will not do any good in that form. The current must be given without shock—without irritation of any kind—and in this way the very weakest individuals can be built up.

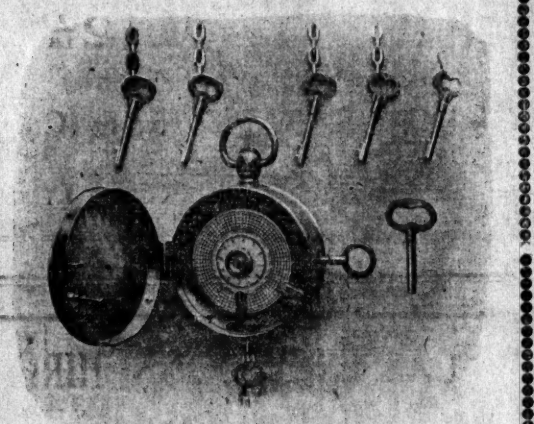
No one is too weak to use electricity. In such cases a longer building-up process is required. But the results are just as certain as water is to extinguish a fire when applied in sufficient quantities. If a proper battery is used it is possible to supply a very strong current, free from all inconveniences. How much more pleasant it is to be cured in this way, while resting, than to be pouring medicine into the poor weakened stomach! This drug habit grows on one like the whisky habit and no wonder, as alcohol forms the chief ingredient of many preparations. It is simply adding more poison to the weakened organs. Why not stop it?

Rheumatic sufferers, those crippled with Lumbago, Sciatica or Gout; the victim of weakened stomach, kidney, liver, bowels, or bladder; the person with the shattered nervous system, and suffering from Paralysis, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Insomnia, or Neuralgia, should seek a restoration of health in the electric cure. Don't say, "It might not do me any good!" It will do you good if you resort to the right means. It will cure you.

There is a book for free distribution among all readers of this paper which covers this subject fully. You should not be without it if you are not in possession of perfect health. It tells the cause of weakness and disease, and how a cure can be gained. It describes the most successful remedy known—the "Ajax" Dry-Cell Body Battery. The history of many cases is sent with the book. It costs you nothing to get it.

Write at once to the British Electric Institute (Dept. 192) (Ajax Ltd.), 25 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and you will receive by return post the most valuable book ever published on the subject. It is sent in a plain sealed envelope, together with full information concerning the treatment free.

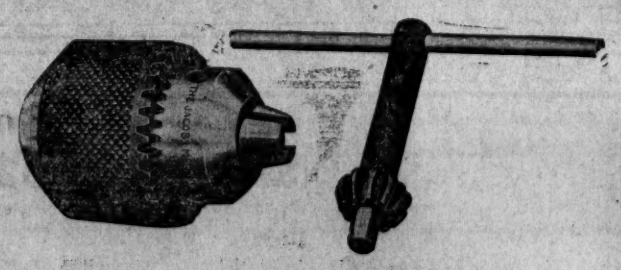
P.S. — Patients living abroad should thoroughly explain their case in every particular. Every letter is treated in the most private and confidential manner. State age, since when and how affected, and waist measurement. Precise advice can then be given, quite free of charge, by return mail, and all loss of time avoided.



WATCH
Your Watchman
with a
Watchman's Clock

Watchman's Clocks for sale at
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
THE SWISS HOUSE
1 Nanking Road Telephone C. 218

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
SAVOY HOTEL
Re-modelled and Re-furnished
A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel, at Moderate Rates
Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS



The Jacobs Improved Drill Chuck
COMBINES ACCURACY WITH STRENGTH
Stocks Carried
by
YOUROVETA
HOME & FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.
31 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

ETCHINGS
AND
PRINTS
BY
HERBERT DICKSEE, R. E.,
NORMAN HIRST
J. MAC. WHIRTER, R. A.,
C. NAPIER HEMY R. A.
JOSEPH FARQUHARSON, A. R. A.,
SEE OUR WINDOWS
FOR THE BEST PICTURES
ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.
PRINT SELLERS
PICTURE FRAMERS

SPECIALISTS
Buy from the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers who concentrate entirely on the
PAINT TRADE
EXPERT ADVICE & SERVICE
VARNISH - PAINT - COLOR
and all kindred lines
SHANGHAI HONGKONG
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

REAL CASHMERE
MOTOR AND TRAVELLING
RUGS
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
MACBETH, GRAY & COMPANY

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

CHEAPER
RATES WILL COME INTO OPERATION AS FROM 1st JANUARY, 1920 FOR THE SUPPLY OF
LIGHTING
AT Tls. 0.13 PER UNIT WITH DISCOUNTS AS BEFORE FOR LARGE CONSUMERS
HEATING
AT Tls. 0.035 PER UNIT
POWER
FROM Tls. 0.045 TO Tls. 0.03 PER UNIT IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEMAND. SPECIAL LOW RATES WILL BE GIVEN TO LARGE CONSUMERS.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Offices: 66 Szechuen Road. Showrooms-471 Nanking Road.
Telephone (All Departments) C. 283

Garrett P. Serviss Shows Probable Orbit Of New Planet

By Garrett P. Serviss

Astronomers in many observatories are now watching and photographing the middle of the midnight sky, along the track that the planets pursue, called the Zodiac, in hopes of catching a hitherto unseen planet, which Professor William H. Pickering thinks, from his calculations, ought to be just about there at the present time.

Other astronomers have, for many years, been making calculations about this supposed ninth planet (the other eight being Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune), and trying to spot its location in space, but hitherto with no success.

Prof. Pickering has used some new methods and feels confident that he has got his mathematical net over the strange fish, but whether it can be brought to sight and captured remains to be seen.

The principal method of search is by the taking of photographic views of the suspected region of sky, the photographs being repeated every night, or every few nights, and then carefully compared with the aid of microcopes to see whether some one of the thousands of star images on the plates may not have changed its position with reference to the others.

If such an image is found, it will be spotted and watched on subsequent plates until the observers are certain of its motion, and have ascertained the direction and speed. If such a moving object does not turn out to be a comet, or an asteroid, then they will know that it must be the sought-for planet, and the fame of the first discoverer, as well as of Professor Pickering himself will be established for all time.

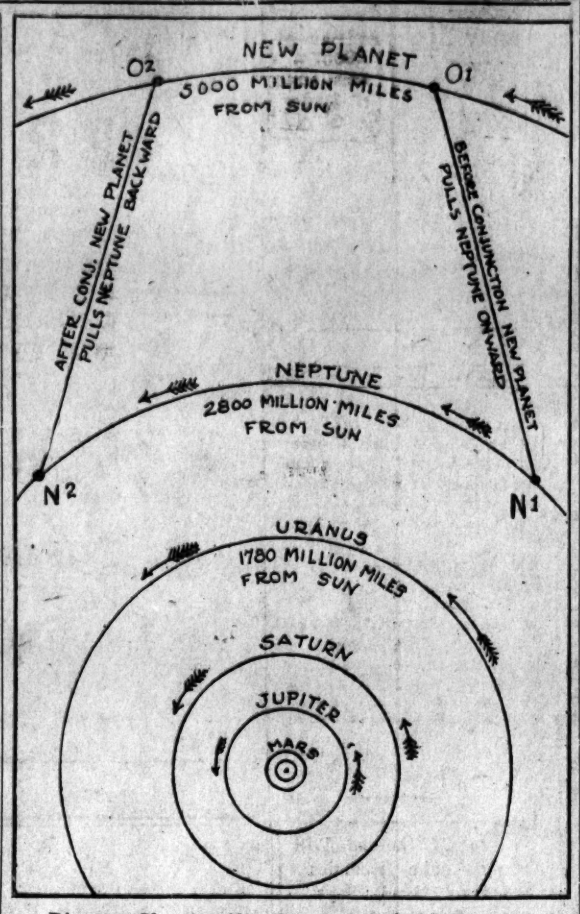


Diagram Showing New Planet's Probable Position

Sketch of solar system with orbit of supposed new planet. Smallest circle is orbit of Earth—93,000,000 miles from Sun. Venus and Mercury, both inside Earth's orbity, are too near Sun to be drawn in sketch. The distance of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are respectively 141,000,000, 483,000,000 and 886,000,000 miles from Sun. The distances of Uranus, Neptune and the supposed new planet are marked on the diagram. Some estimates of distances of new planet place it 25 percent yet farther from the Sun. All the plants travel in the same direction.

WHAT DIAGRAM SHOWS

The basis of the calculations by which the existence of the yet unseen planet has been infused is indicated on the accompanying diagram. All the planets pull upon one another with their force of gravitation, the amount of the pull varying with the changing distances between them, and its direction varying with their shifting positions. For instance, suppose, as shown in the sketch, that the new planet were at O' when Neptune was at N'. Then it is clear that the pull from O' would tend to hurry N' ahead in its orbit. That would happen before the two planets were in conjunction, i. e., in a straight line with the sun.

Then suppose that after conjunction the new planet (necessarily traveling slower than Neptune because farther from the Sun), should be at O2 when Neptune was at N2. In this case it is plain that O2 would tend to hold N2 back, or make it go a little slower in its orbit. By such observations the existence of O could be inferred by simply noticing the movement of N, and that is in principle what has happened in this case.

It has been found that some force is pulling upon Neptune and varying its speed, and by very careful study of the variation of Neptune's speed Professor Pickering has been enabled to deduce probable results as to the position the distance, the mass (or drawing power), etc., of the suppositious new planet.

It is an interesting historical fact that about seventy-three years ago Neptune itself was discovered by a similar process, in consequence of its attraction upon Uranus. But Neptune turned out to be large enough and near enough to be picked up immediately with a telescope as soon as Leverries, the French astronomer had through his calculations indicated its position in the sky to a friend of his who had a telescope as Leverries had not. But the new planet now looked for it so far off and so small that it may not be seen at all, even with the largest telescopes. But, even so its photograph may be taken, because the photographic plate is able to catch and retain the images of starry objects too faint for the eye to see, however much it may be telescopically added.

MOVEMENT OF PLANETS

It must not be supposed that the reversal in the direction of pull of the new planet on Neptune is a matter of observation, just as shown in the diagram. The two planets do not move fast enough for that. Neptune itself, since its discovery in 1846, has not completed even one-half of a revolution around the moon, for its period of revolution is about 165 years.

As for the new planet, if its distance is, as Professor Pickering estimates, fifty-five times that of the Earth from the Sun, then its period of revolution must be about 400 years, so that its place in the sky canot change even so much as a single degree in a whole year. It is rather by our delicate observation of the varying results of its pull upon Neptune as they have drawn closer together, and as the direction of the nector line between them has changed, that the inferences have been arrived at concerning the position, mass, distance, etc., of the stranger.

Professor Pickering, for reasons satisfactory to him, has estimated that the new planet will prove to be a body comparable in size and mass with the Earth. If this turns out to be the fact it will show that on the outer edge of the solar system the planetary bodies (and there may be more yet) are small, like the Earth, Mars, Venus and Mercury, instead of gigantic like Jupiter and Saturn. Starting from the Sun, the planets increase in size up to the Earth. Then comes Mars, much smaller, then the ring of sateroids which are very small, and after them Jupiter, bigger than all the other planets put together. Saturn also is very large, as compared with the Earth, but Uranus and Neptune show a falling off in size. Uranus is only sixty-five and Neptune eight-five times as large as the Earth, while Jupiter is nearly 1,400 times.

The cold out there where the suspected stranger planet slowly revolves must be tremendous, the Sun's heat at that distance being 3,000 times less than on the Earth! But the sunlight will not be so bad, for it will still be many times brighter than moonlight. Perhaps the inhabitants of that other earth only need big eyes and thick, furry skins to be as observant, comfortable and contented with their lot as we habitually are on this one.

NITTI STRAINING FOR FIUME DECREE

Wants Its Status Legalised At Home Before Meeting Premiers

TASK IS DIFFICULT NOW

He May Suffer A Defeat, But There Is Growing Confidence In His Future

By Charles H. Grasty
(*New York Times*)

Rome, January 2.—It is of the utmost importance that the Fiume local situation be straightened out before the Italian Premier appears at Paris and he is straining ever nerve to accomplish that end before leaving Rome. Until the Fiume status is legalised in accordance with the conditions named by the allied powers Nitti cannot negotiate at Paris or London.

Even with Fiume in order under the authority of the Italian Government Nitti will face a most difficult situation. If he were able to come to terms with Clemenceau and Lloyd George, there is still President Wilson to be satisfied. America has no representative clothed with power in Europe and it is difficult, if not impossible, to reach the President by cable.

With all these adverse conditions Nitti's warmest admirers expect him to come back to Italy with a settlement in his pocket. What they pin their faith in is an ultimate settlement as the result of Nitti's persevering and practical methods. If he returns to empty handed it is likely that his Government will fall and there will be a period of experimentation on other lines during which Italy is likely to experience troublous times. But the effect will be to strengthen Nitti and he will probably come back to power with a parliamentary majority and popular confidence that will enable him to carry out his policies.

It is believed in all well-informed quarters here that this hard-headed southerner has come to stay in Italian politics and, whatever may be the temporary vicissitudes, that he will finally succeed in giving Italy a business administration. He has the utmost faith in himself and in the policies he stands for. He looks far ahead, and takes adversity coolly.

The silk-stocking element in Italy opposes Nitti, but he grows constantly in public esteem, and his admirers believe that he will, soon or late, have enough influence to control the currents of sentiment and prejudice which flow on the surface and to lead the country toward her own substantial interest. He is a business idealist as well as a college professor and a practical politician, and has already rendered the greatest service in economic development. His abilities in this direction will make him one of the greatest constructive forces Italy has ever known if he should succeed in holding a foremost place in public life.

GERMS RENDERED HARMLESS

The Modern Method of Fighting Malaria.

Every day many germs of disease enter our bodies, but they are made harmless and passed off if the fighting forces of the body are in good condition. Rich red blood is the power that keeps the human body in order.

When the blood is pure and good malarial germs cannot gain a grip in the system. If malaria is present the only way to permanently expel it from the system is by building up the blood, thus restoring to it the power to throw the malarial parasites out.

It is because they do exactly this—purify the blood, strengthen the blood, make new rich, red blood at every dose—that Dr. Williams' pink pills are famed as a remedy in all countries where malaria exists.

Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood, enable it to absorb more oxygen, the agent which burns up the body poisons. In this way they are not only a tonic but a specific for the host of diseases that come as a result of thin blood, and that can get a foot-hold only when the tone of the body is low.

Try Dr. Williams' pink pills for malaria, anæmia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, sciatica. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battle against the disease. Take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people as a tonic if you are not in the best physical condition, and cultivate a resistance that, with the observance of ordinary rules of health, will keep you well and strong.

You can obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people from all druggists, or post free, one bottle for $1.50 six for $8.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The best time to begin is now.

PREDICTS LABOR VICTORY

English Writer, Here to Lecture, Says Party May Rule Britain

New York, January 15.—The English Labor Party probably will come into power with the next general elections, and Lloyd George and the Coalition Government have had their day, according to Cecil Roberts, an English journalist and writer, who arrived in this country a few days ago to obtain impressions of America and deliver lectures here.

"The present Government," said Mr. Roberts, "is defunct, and Lloyd George is only a Welsh wizard dancing upon a moribund body. The Liberals, too, have lost their power, having sold themselves to the Coalitionists, and are unable to recover their past strength. The Labor Party, on the other hand, has gained in influence, and, through such men as Henderson and Thomas, enjoys a prestige out of all proportion to its scant representation in the House of Commons."

Mr. Roberts explained that England is not so much afraid of organised labor as the United States, for increased responsibility has rendered that group extremely conservative. He said that government ownership of the coal mines in England is a very improbable event, for one third of the mines are rapidly approaching bankruptcy as a result of the increased cost of working below the now exhausted surface strata of coal, which makes the purchase of the mines unattractive to the Government.

As regards Ireland, Mr. Roberts said the attitude of England was one of entire willingness to give Ireland what she wanted, but that it was impossible to find out what she does want.

In answer to a question about Bolshevism in England, Mr. Roberts replied that there was almost none of it. "The Englishman," he said, "puts comfort first, safety next, and business last. As long as that is true, there is little danger of extreme radicalism."

Mr. Roberts was a newspaper correspondent with the Dover Patrol and at the front. His lectures here will be an account of his experiences of the last five present problems of reconstruction years, with their bearing on the tion. He entitles them, "Through the Eyes of Youth."

W. Assomull & Co.

We keep in stock a really beautiful selection of Silk piece goods such as:—

SATIN CREPE, BURMESE CREPE, GEORGETTE CREPE, CREPE DE CHINE, JERSEY SILK, SATINS, TAFFTEA, etc.

Also a choice variety of Stripe Silks for Gent's Shirts and pyjamas.

A beautiful line of Ladies' Silk Stockings in various shades.

Indian Carpets and rugs at moderate prices. Inspection cordially invited.

W. Assomull & Co.
THE INDIAN STORE,
No. 4 Broadway Phone No. N. 2611

CAFÉ PARISIEN

This represents the cost of your TIFFIN

The missing portion will either buy you a good after-tiffin cigar, or go to swell your savings account, wherever you keep it.

CAFÉ PARISIEN
25, Avenue Edouard VII: Tel. Central 1915
F. DAVIES
Managing Director

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

BUY
CHUNG HWA

BOOTS $8.50 up. SHOES $6.50 up.

LATEST STYLES

BEST LEATHER AND WORKMANSHIP

CHUNG HWA SHOE CO.

Head Shop: P 566 Nanking Road
Branch Shop: Y 42 Szechuen Road

Phone No. C. 1295 SHANGHAI

Maeterlinck Gives New Immortality Proof

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK

Most men believe that they still believe in the immortality of the soul, but their faith is vague and could not stand the least discussion or test.

In any case, the men of today act absolutely as if they did not believe in the immortality of the soul.

Their hazy belief is based on the sentiment that men have no time to examine proofs and rests mainly on religious beliefs.

The first point is to know whether we possess a soul independent of the body. We must confess that at one time we had very little to answer to those materialists who came and told us that "without phosphorous no brain, without brain no thought." They added: "No soul without a living brain; the soul is a secretion of cerebral substance."

To this statement in objection, insistently re-iterated, we had till now no proof to oppose, nor even any beginning of a physical or scientific proof.

SEEKING PROOF

But in the last few years, great events have occurred in the domain of the biological and surgical. In the meantime they provide us at last with the kind of proof we have been seeking. Or at least with the beginnings of proof, which allow us to attack the materialists on their own ground, no longer among the metaphysical clouds. Reviewing briefly these grounds:

"No thought without a living brain." That is materialism. Now taking that up at once, we make reply: "No living brain without some previous thought, some mind, some intelligence. Some nameless thoughts vaster, more complex than we have, existed before the brains of men or animals were formed."

After we have succeeded in showing that thought existed before the brain, we shall still have to show that thought can live outside the brain and survive it. This will be less easy.

I must tell you at once that the demonstration of this second case will not be exceptional, but the demonstration of the materialists themselves are far from irresistible.

One might believe that this is but a quarrel of words, but the issues of this quarrel are enormous. The stakes are all the ideals of our future beyond the grave—that is all the happiness or unhappines of our actual life. Those are the stakes.

If we firmly believe that everything is ended with the extinguishment of the brain—everything ends with nothingness and we must content ourselves and act, consequently, like people under sentence of death.

If on the other hand, we believe it to be highly probable that thought survives the brain, new vistas of hope open and a whole new state of morals is sure to spring up.

Before the appearance of man and intelligent animals nature was more active. She had achieved the marvellous inventions that excite our wonder to this day. Where was then the brain of Nature? Everywhere and nowhere, as it is today.

It seems that Nature, at least on this little earth, has grown wiser and no longer commits such mistakes as at the beginning, when she created monsters by the thousands that were not fitted to survive. But we shall not cease for a long time to draw on her vast stock of knowledge, that she has accumulated through the ages. Thus:

Our pumps used every day are Nature's pumps of the heart. The connecting rods we use are but the joints of Nature.

The X-rays are but a form of the power of clairvoyants by which they read letters through sealed metal cases. The wireless apparatus is but telepathy.

NATURE'S INVENTION

And what of Nature's inventions in the kingdom of insects? Besides the idea of political and social organisation, whence comes, for example, the energy that enables the flea to leap a distance that would equivalent to 400 or 500 feet by a man?

Whence is derived the power by which a scorpion lives nine months without food? Whence the source of the energy by which the Minotaurus beetle grows to ten times its size in absolute isolation? And occulists draw energy from the circumambient air.

Let us suppose that in consequence of a cataclysm of our globe all the brains and cerebral substance, from amoeba to man, were annihilated. Do you believe the earth would remain bare, barren? It is unthinkable.

It is probable that then there would be proof that thought was not dead, that it cannot die, that it takes refuge elsewhere, above—in a word, that it is independent of matter.

Where was our brain at the moment of conception, when we were visible only through a microscope? Yet we were then ourselves, with virtues and vices, and all that our ancestors had been, with all their wisdom, their habits, their defects and their merits—all swarming within the compass of an invisible speck.

We already bore within us all our children and our children's children through all time, all their destiny, all their future, and in an atom so minute that it almost escaped the microscope.

In announcing that thought does exist without the brain, I shall take passing notice of the objections of the materialists, who say that thought ceases as soon as the brain is damaged. This is not so. Exactly the contrary is true.

Many cases are on record, proved, where thought has operated though the brain has been reducing to a jelly. There are many such to be found in the medical records.

There is the proved case of the illiterate servant who recited whole pages of Sanskrit because

MAURICE MAETERLINCK

she had once heard her master read them aloud. The scientist, De Rochert, made subjects retrace the course of their life's history down to infancy, in the last detail. There are instances, too, in which he wakened memories of former existences, but their verification becomes difficult.

WHAT OUR EGO REALLY IS

An enormous part of our ego escapes us, and we do not realise it. Indeed, our physical ego what we term ourselves, is but as a pinnacle rising from endless oblivion.

Is not this the time to ask ourselves where our ego really is, where our true identity rests? Which shall we choose, the one of vacillating memories or that greater identity which keeps alive within itself the ego of all who went before us, which no shock emotion, or even death, can check.

Shall we not find it intact on the further side of the grave. Else why are those recollections preserved and our identity unchanged? Those negatives will be of use somewhere and where else but in another land?

I have not the time to remind you what all of us owe to the scientists who have revealed what I have called the unknown guest. It is no new character but rather an entity that has been forgotten. Our religions knew it in India, but it is always the same, transcendental, and without it three-quarters of all the phenomena of life would be impossible.

I must mention the peculiar manner in which science has analysed its demonstrations, which may well prove the imperishable part of our own ego. I speak of mediumism and spiritualism, and the discoveries of Austrian and German scientists—particularly the Austrian scientist's experiments in Odic effluvia.

The progress of official science is always slow. It took 150 years for Volta's electricity to be recognised. It was nearly 150 years after Mesmer before mesmerism was studied and classified.

The Austrian, Reichenbach, rediscovered the living fire of Zoroaster, and he rediscovered the astral light. Ode is the magnetic fluid which emanates in uninterrupted waves from bodies. Reichenbach was first to discover that "sensitive" persons could see the effluvia in the dark. After experiments he proved that its power varied with the emotions and status of mind of the subjects. He found that it was of bluish color on the right side and yellowish red on the left.

Not only man, but animals, plants and minerals possess it. It can be photographed. It is magnetism as the occultists of every age and country always taught. These emanations show a fluid, which may be the source of the power used in table turning. The table moves only when the rays from the hands become powerful as they converge in the center. When the rays are extinguished the table stops or drops.

EFFECT OF THE ODIC FLUID

The Odic fluid can set in motion a clock in a sealed glass vessel. It can move a table weighing two hundred pounds. It may be attributed to the soul or the nerves, but it is a purely spiritual nature. The fluid can be collected and substances can be charged with it. A mesmeriser can infuse it into another or can transmit it into the body of a "sensitive." It cannot be destroyed.

A photographic plate was placed in the center of Odic fluid in an experiment. Scratches were made on the crossed hands of the subject, on the photographic plate. The subject, hurt, burst into tears, and scratches formed on his hands just as on the plate.

A scientist charged water with Odic fluid, then threw it out the window, where it was frozen. The next day he learned that a woman of his acquaintance and her friend had been seized with colic and frozen to the bone and could not get warm again.

We should ask if the force does not survive in the instances of the 700 apparitions of the dead verified by the Society for Psychical Research, all undoubtedly visualised by Odic fluid.

We are bound to recognize that the decisive and impelling light has not shown fully. There is in the Universe some kind of thought without brain. We have shown that thought existed before the brain, so why should not thought exist after the brain?

Is all this sufficient to prove that the soul is immoral? If it was, it would turn all the activity of mankind to the imperishable part of ourselves, which all of us neglect today. We should feel the need to strengthen the spiritual side of life and a new system of morality would begin on earth.

All of us would become exemplary men and saints. We have not come to that but we are on the road leading to it.

All science is working on material and visible forces. It would be their proper to apply scientific ability in the opposite direction. The occultism of ancients has been discredited but we are returning to it.

We have undoubtedly reached the most dangerous point. We must decide, not between men and angels for we no longer believe in angels but between men and beasts. All men, whether conscious or not, even the most ignorant, are now concerned that science is the sole receptacle of truth, but science has not given them the whole truth.

Today we must all assist and second this great spiritual innovation. We can do it today without offending truth and the day is not so far off when we shall all be convinced that we are all really and truly immortal.

Interpreter Has To Come To Aid Of Maeterlinck

New York, Jan. 3.—A combination of English learned in six weeks and mysteries of "odic effluvia" came near last night to vexing Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet, upon "The Unknown Shore" of which his first American lecture was to be an exposition.

However, Carnegie Hall was filled with worshippers seeking the bluebird of happiness and when it became apparent, after ten minutes, that the significance of the profound thoughts of the poet-philosopher were being smothered through an attempt to convey them in immature English they would not be denied, but offered many suggestions which culminated in the reading of part of the lecture in French, followed by the English version by Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, pastor of the Lenox Unitarian Church.

The forceful and scholarly delivery of Dr. Wright, with emendations offered from time to time by Maeterlinck, who stood close by and projected his delightfully genial personality into the utterances of his interpreter, gave the same pleasure to his hearers as would have been theirs had they all been able to understand the poet in his native tongue.

BEGINS IN FRENCH

M. Maeterlinck began his address in a soft, purring voice quite adapted to the French, but which applied to the English soon found each sentence trailing off into inaudibility. From many parts of the house came the cry "En francais," but the poet evidently felt that it was his duty to give to those who had come unprepared for French, the benefit of all he was able to say.

He tried again, but with no greater success. Then Dr. Wright explained that M. Maeterlinck was reading from a manuscript in which the English was written out in French phonetics. For instance, the English word "issues" was spelled "ichouse" and the word "ended" was spelled "aindide." This made it difficult for any one else to read it. So a messenger was despatched for the original French and English versions, and when they arrived the auther read a small part of the former, and then Dr. Wright read the English text in full.

In an introductory address on "America's Appreciation of Maeterlinck" Dr. Wright warned the audience that the poet had begun his study of English only six weeks ago, and requested the audience to make known any inability to hear. The Belgian Ambassador, Baron Cartier de Marchienne, also spoke. Among others who constituted the honorary Reception Committee and sat upon the platform were Otto H. Kahn, Frederic R. Coudert, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

While "The Unknown Shore" was given as the title of the lecture, Maeterlinck preferred it to be known as "New Proofs of Immortality." The first half of these proofs were the old arguments "from design," calculated to demolish the contention of the materialist summed up in the phrase, "no thought without a living brain." To this the speaker said he could make the categorical reply, no living brain without some previous thought." Before man or the higher animals existed, he held, there were involved in nature, in the flowers, in the insects, mechanisms, which even today were beyond the comprehension and certainly beyond the control of man.

"Where was the brain of nature then?" he exclaimed. "Probably everywhere. There must have been an intelligence without tissues and organs, these must have been the effects of a prior spiritual cause. Our own investigations are only the adaptation of the wonders of nature, the pump from the heart, the telegraph from telepathy. Levitation gives another clue which we do not yet know how to utilise. We shall some day find in nature marvelous processes which we have hitherto not suspected."

The poet veered to abnormal psychic phenonema for a proof of the immortality of the soul. He dwelt upon the subconscious memory which functions at all times but only manifests itself while the subject is in the hypnotic state, citing the case of the illiterate servant girl who recited pages of Sanskirt which she had heard her master read years before. Subconscious memory he styled "the unknown guest," and asked whether it was not the true ego, which would survive after death.

The lecturer then told of the "odic effluvia" discovered by Reichenback, the eminent Austrian scientist—"a magnetic or vital fluid emanating from the body every second, and which can be seen by hypnotic subjects in the dark, appearing bluish on the right side and yellowish red on the left, and varying in intensity with the state of the emotions in the person from whom they emanate." This vital force, he held, was responsible for the phenomenon of "table turning."

He described it as indestructible and susceptible of being infused into inanimate objects. This, he said, explained the practice of the old witch who would make a figure of wax in the likeness of the one she would torture and then animate it with a wisp of hair from the victim. When the witch stuck pins in the figure the person whom it represented would feel pain in the corresponding part of the body. This vital fluid, so independent of the body and impossible to destroy even by fire, Maeterlinck held, might well be the spiritual principle which does not perish with us and points to immortal life.

"If this does prove immortality," he concluded, "all our life would be changed. It would turn us to the spiritual life, because even the firmest believers do not find enough in the old arsenals of religion to fortify them. It would produce a new system of morals, making us all exceptional saints. We have undoubtedly reached the most dangerous turning point in history. We must choose not between man and the angels, but between man and the beast. We turn to science for the proof of the spiritual, and in what we find we may be convinced that we are not so far off in believing that we are really and truly immortal."

Gov. Lowden Already Committed On League

Reply To Borah Is Expected To Be Statement In Favor Of Lodge Reservations

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 2.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden today had not received the letter addressed by Senator Borah of Idaho, requesting him to state his position on the League of Nations. He declined to comment on the letter or his probable reply.

It is expected in political circles here that the Governor will give as his reply the statement in the Lowden platform which was filed in South Dakota. The platform states that the Governor favors the "ratification of the Peace Treaty with the reservations substantially as proposed by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate."

From his statements it is held that Governor Lowden's attitude on the league is one of opposition to the treaty as promulgated by the allied conference at Paris. In a letter to a friend in California, the Governor writes that he is in favor of the "ratification of the Treaty of Peace with the reservations adopted by the United States Senate."

We are manufacturesr of all kinds of

PURE, SWEET CHOCOLATE; MILK CHOCOLATE TABLETS; COVERTURES; COCOA POWDERS COCOA BUTTER

Cable or write us for Export Prices stating shipments desired. Large factory facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD AND COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

ESTAB. 1886.

Cable Address: "WOODROCK"-BROOKLYN — All Codes Used.

CHEN CHAN TAI & CO.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are *superior* and *moderate* in *price*.

No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Telephone No. 2933 — 26934

Feb. 18th

is the latest date we can accept copy for our

1920 Shanghai Directory

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free

Send us your name and our representative will call or

Forms on application to

Rosenstocks

Directory and Commercial Gazetteer of China

22 Nanking Road — Phone Central 4778

Your Cup of Tea Should Be China QUALITY Tea

FLOWER BASKET BRAND

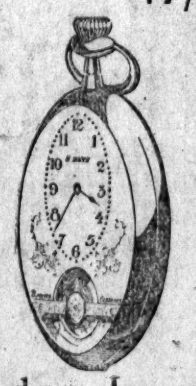
Sold by all Grocers

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI

Wind this Watch only *once* a Week

$2.63 17/6



8-day Lever

Jewelled at 7 Points Guaranteed for 5 years

Buy Direct from England

THIS Watch will serve you for many years and give no trouble.
Its only need—winding on Sundays.
It is a concrete example of high efficiency.
Guaranteed fully for 5 years against all defects of material and workmanship.
Elegant, well-made Case.
Reliable, strong Movement.

Buy it—we guarantee it!

This 8-day Lever Watch, Open Face, as illustrated, in beautifully polished plain Solid Nickel Case.
No. 386 ..... Price (17/6) $2.63
In Artistically Engraved SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped). Open Face as illustrated.
No. 518..... Price (27/6) $4.13
In Artistically Engraved SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped), but Full Hunter pattern.
No. 831 ..... Price (32/6) $4.88
LUMINOUS DIAL AND HANDS (5/- $0.75 extra

Prices are calculated in Mex. Dollars at $3.00 to £1 sterling.

SENT PER POST "C.O.D." Just fill in and post the Order Form below—we do the rest.

The quality of every article you buy of us is dependable: your satisfaction is fully guaranteed. If you are not pleased with any article send it back to us. Then we will immediately return your money — and all the postage charges you may have paid.

Fill in this Order Form.

Then cut it out and put it into an envelope, with your name and full address (Deposit $1.00)

ORDER FORM.

Send me C.O.D. one 8-day Watch.
No..... Price.....
Deposit $1.00 herewith.
Also send me your Illustrated Catalogue. My name and full address are enclosed with this order form.
795

Fear's Ltd Estd 1646

795 Bristol Bridge, Bristol, Eng.

Watchmakers to the British Admiralty.

OSRAM LAMPS

Save Current — Last Longest — Brightest Light — Guarantee British Manufacture — trongest ard Best

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

(SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—HANKOW—TIENTSIN)

Telephones: C. 1606 and 1608 — 1 and 2, Ningpo Road,
Telegrams: "GENLECTRIC" — Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on March 31st, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND
Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
North 1612

Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.

Exclusive Express service by the S. N. R., S. H. N. R.

We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.

THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specializing in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

USE PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"

Applied by our Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., SOLE AGENTS

7B Kiangse Road, Shanghai (and at Tientsin, Hankow, Peking, Harbin) Phone: Central 10

Two Armenian Girl Slaves Tell Thrilling Adventures

One Brought From Arab Camp Describes Cruel Treatment At Hands Of The Turks—Companion Saved From HaremAfter Four Years

New York, Jan. 11.—The "unspeakable Turk" is no longer a figure of fiction. The terrible evidhave just arrived in New York proves him to be only too well named. Vartanousch Karagheusian unsmilingly points to an Arab slave mark tattooed in indelible ink on her right thumb and relates a harrowing story of her slavery in Turkey. Marian Balloian describes the tortures of her four years in a Turkish harem. These two victims of the "unspeakable Turk" have never met, yet the story of one is confirmed by the story of the other.

Vartanousch, an Armenian girl of twenty, is one of the first Arab slaves to arrive in America since the Turkish deportation of 1915-16. Accompanied by Marshall Ingalls Mays, her rescuer, a relief worker in the Near East, she was met at the steamship by her brother John N. Karaghesian, a wealthy dealer in rugs from Minneapolis. At sight of her brother, Vartanousch broke down and wept hysterically.

"She can't realise she is in New York," her brother said, and his eyes were suspiciously moist, "she thinks she is in Heaven."

HER NERVES WRECKED

Theaters, automobile rides, pretty clothes and all the comfort of a luxurious city hotel have not been able to make the girl smile. Suffering has completely wrecked her nerves.

She will have to be taught to eat as well as to smile. Months during which her only food were roots and grass pulled up from the roadside, have left her digestive organs seriously impaired. She must live on liquid food and small bits of bread for awhile.

"We were living quietly and happily in our home in Sivas. Suddenly one day some Turkish gendarmes came to each family living on our street. We were told to take nothing with us, as were not to be gone long, and to assemble at the foot of the street. All our able-bodied men and boys of twelve, even, were marched off ahead. That was the last we saw of them." Vartanousch stopped for a moment, moistened her lips and then continued. "A little later we heard shots and shrieks. And that night they started us on the march.

"They gave us no food and water, and they kept us off the main road so that we could get none. And my mother, sister and two little cousins drooped visibly before we reached the first village. From July until October we were on the road, being driven farther and farther away from Sivas toward Aleppo. On and on through the desert, over a narrow trail. Each time we came to a settlement of Turks or Arabs they surrounded us, robbed us and carried off our young girls. And our brutal Turkish guards looked on and laughed.

MOTHER AND SISTER DIED

"One by one the refugees dropped by the wayside. My mother was the first to go—she died in my arms. And then a few days later my sister gave up—she was worn out with the march and the lack of food and water. She couldn't take another step. Those guards—they beat her and tried to urge her on. But she couldn't move—not one step. They—they kicked her off to one side to die alone. I implored them to let me stay with her. They laughed and forced me on.

"My uncle had already been carried off and shot, and after two or three days on the road my aunt joined him. There were just left, then, my two little cousins—one died of starvation—and the other they brained. They had no use for children. I was the only one left. I do not know how I ever lived through it all without food and without water. The march led across a desert trail. I lived on the bitter grasses that grew by the wayside and I gnawed roots. We could get no water unless we bought it—and I had no money—we had been told to leave everything at home"——

Vartanousch speaks Turkish and Syrian, as well as Armenian. Consequently for a time she was used as a military interpreter. Later, to escape the horrors of living with the army, she ran away from the caravan, containing the hundred refugees who were left alive out of the thousand who had been driven from their homes in Sivas to Aleppo. She sought work in a Turkish hospital, and there had the good fortune to meet a girl friend from her home town, disguised and serving as a nurse. Her friend aided her in getting into the hospital, and for many months she did rough hospital work and nursed the wounded Turks at the Zaleh base.

One day she ran away from the hospital. When asked why, she shuddered, her lips contracted with pain and her eye became terror-stricken. But she did not say one word about the experience that had driven her once more on the road. She wouldn't talk—more probably couldn't talk. Perhaps it was the rumor of another massacre that drove her away.

BRANDED WITH SLAVE MARK

It was after she had runaway from the hospital that she was taken captive by an Arab, branded with his slave mark and made to do heavy farm work, such as even a man would rebel at. The Arab, her master, lived on the border of Palestine.

When the British captured Jerusalem, she made her escape to the British lines and was sent to the American relief station at Beirut. There she met Mr. Mays, an Armenian who had lived in America and who served with the French army. Mr. Mays, whose home is in Topeka, Kansas, knew Vartanousch's brother who was living in America. It was with his assistance that she finally succeeded in joining her brother here.

Vartanousch omitted much in the telling of her story—the horror that drove her out of the Turkish hospital and the tortures of Turkish slavery. These things are much too painful to live through again in the telling. But the drawn face, the tired eyes, the unsmiling lips, the listless hands and the drooping shoulders tell of suffering only too vividly.

Mr. Karaghsusian is going to take his sister to Minneapolis. He said:

"This time next year I will bring her back to New York, and you won't know she is the same girl. She is going to school at St Margaret's Academy in Minneapolis."

But that slave mark, that brand of the Arab whose property she was during the war, is indelible. It is there to stay. And each time she looks at it during the happy years that are before her, how can she possibly not think of the 'unspeakable Turk"?

Marian Balloian is more voluble about her experience in a Turkish harem. She wants the world to know what the Armenians suffered at the hands of the Turks. Partly in broken English and partly through the aid of an interpreter Marian told her story. She told of the death of her father and mother, the tragic death of her sister, who jumped from a cliff into a river to escape becoming a prisoner of the Turks, and the cruel end of her two-year-old son.

Marian, who is an Armenian peasant girl, married seven years ago at the age of sixteen. After the birth of her child, her husband left her to go to America to make a home for his wife and child. Marian went to live with her parents while waiting for the summons to America. But it was not as easy to make money in America as her husband had anticipated. She waited two years and then came the war.

SEIZED BY TURKS

"We were all living happy and contented—my father, mother, my young sister and the baby and I," said Marian. "We lived in a cottage at Harput, an Armenian settlement. Then one day the Turks ordered all the men, even the boys of thirteen and fourteen, to gather into groups. They said they were going to give them some work in the fields, but we had our fears. We were right. All our men folks were taken and shot like dogs. My sister became hysterical. We knew what our fate would be. We were put in little wagons and taken away in groups. Those of us who resisted were bound and tied. My mother and I were quiet. But my sister dashed ahead. She ran so fast that we could scarcely believe our eyes. On, on, on she sped as fast as she could go. My mother and I were separated because we were divided into different groups. I was placed in a wagon full of young girls. As our wagon passed a steep mountain I saw a figure of a woman standing at the top. It was my sister. She waved her hand, and then, throwing herself head-first, dropped down many feet below into the river.

"I had my baby in my arms. I could not die, I must watch over him. And then, when our wagon reached Moussell, in Arabia, I learned my fate. My baby was taken away from me and I longed for the fate of my sister. It was for my baby that I had wished to live. Well, two weeks later I found him in the yard starved to death." She sobbed for a few moments and then went on with her story.

BABY LEFT TO DIE

"I want to tell just what I saw and what others suffered, because I want every one to know what the Armenians suffered at the hands of the Turks. My little baby was simply put out in the yard and left there to die. Babies are not wanted in harems, and instead of shooting him or killing him at once they enjoyed watching him slowly starve to death.

"The Turks take great pleasure in torturing people. Many of the girls who were captured at the same time as I had pins stuck in their chins, nails driven in their fingers and little pieces of their noses and ears cut out merely because it gave the Turks pleasure to see them suffer and hear them scream. When children were born to them—and there were many children born during these four years—swords were immediately put through them, and they were tacked to the walls so that their mothers might behold them for days. One day I was told to take three dead babies from the wall and throw them into the yard. The Turks did not believe in burying anything. Is it any wonder we speak of what is called the 'unspeakable Turk?'

SAVED BY A WOMAN

Marian then went on to tell how meeting an Armenian woman, an old neighbor of hers who had married a Turk, who was part owner of the harem, she was saved from the terrible indignities and the tortures the other captives were subjected to. The Armenian woman took Marian to her Turkish husband. And from then on while she was still a prisoner, the worst torture she was forced to endure was watching the sufferings of the others.

One day, about four years after she had been taken captive, when her captors had begun to trust her, she was sent to a druggist for medicine, druggist was an Armenian. Though she had never seen him before, he gave her enough money to get back to Armenia. There she learned that she was the only remaining member of her family. Then she found an old friend of the family who wrote to her husband in America that she was still alive.

"And now—" Marian concluded, "well, now he has sent for me and I am going to him." She is on her way to her husband in Milwaukee, after an absence of six years, to begin a new life.

Woman Tells How She Saved Schooner

She Brought Vessel Near To Land After Mate Deserted And Her Husband Died

Mobile, Ala., January 2.—With the mate a deserter and her husband slowly dying, Mrs. W. E. Oram, expert navigator and woman extraordinary, brought the schooner Jean E. Somerville from Las Palmas to within seventy miles of land before the vessel was driven from its course by strong headwinds and an appeal for salvage was necessary.

The schooner was picked up by the steamer Mooschausic Monday night when about seventy miles out of her course and towed to anchorage off Pensacola. A tow boat brought the vessel into port last night.

Mrs. Oram intends to leave for Portland, Me., her home, tomorrow noon via New York, where she will be met by her son, who is a physician. She will take the body of her husband with her for interment in the family cemetery at Portland.

Mrs. Oram is a woman of striking appearance. There was nothing of self-elation in Mrs. Oram's voice as she sat near the little cabin table with her hands folded in her lap and quietly related the story of an accomplishment that is almost unknown in the annals of the sea.

"My husband took sick the day we made Las Palmas," she explained. "When the attack took him I advised against putting back to sea for Mobile, but he laughed at my worriment, declaring that he would be all right in a few days. The mate deserted in Las Palmas and the cook also, so we began to experience difficulties from the start.

"Shortly after we left Las Palmas the attack took my husband so violently that he was unable to walk, and as the mate was gone it devolved upon me to take over the navigation of the vessel. I kept my husband on deck most of the time, and together we took the readings and set the course."

Upon arriving at San Juan Mrs. Oram advised her husband to allow himself to be taken ashore and another master placed aboard the vessel, but he persisted that he would be able to make the voyage to Mobile, where he would receive the necessary medical attention.

"My husband grew steadily weaker and Saturday night, when off San Antonio Light, he said: 'I can't help you get the sun tomorrow. He died Saturday night, said Mrs. Oram quietly.

She told of hailing a fruit steamer in the hope of placing her husband aboard and getting him to shore before he died. She signaled the steamer, "Captain sick in bed." The message was interpreted "Captain dead in bed," and so the word was carried to the shore. The steamer could offer no material assistance, for the sea was too high to lower a boat, explained Mrs. Oram.

"I could not get the sun for three days, and the strong headwinds that we had been meeting all through the voyage soon blew the vessel out of its course. When I managed again to get my bearings we were almost 200 miles out of our course. I brought the schooner into her course again and began the battle of getting into Mobile Bay against the headwinds. We were unable to make any progress. Some of the sail was carried away, but the schooner did not leak.

"After two days of buffeting by the headwinds we sighted the steamer Moosehausic and signaled for assistance. She towed us off Pensacola," concluded Mrs. Oram.

BRITAIN PLANS MIGHTY TRADE DRIVE IN 1920

Local Demand Supplied, Manufacturers After World Business

RUSSIA VAST STOREHOUSE

Huge Stocks Of Raw Materials Are Waiting To Be Exchanged

London, Dec. 28—British industries have concentrated for a grand attack on foreign markets to coincide with the beginning of 1920. Manufacturers hitherto have been mainly occupied in replenishing home supplies and in meeting the needs of the Christmas season, which has just ended in an orgy of purchasing at fantastic prices. But henceforth all industries are to set aside a portion of their output to compete in the world trade race expected to begin with the new year.

China and South America are not to be neglected, but England's chief interest is now turned in the direction of Russia, which is the greatest potential source of the raw materials England most requires.

MATERIALS AWAIT BUYERS

Under the auspices of an Anglo-Denikin alliance English business men are passing back and forth between England and South Russia, laying the foundations for a great Anglo-Russian trade machine. Of two evils which have overtaken most countries as a result of the war, only one has seriously affected Russia. The value of her money may have vanished, but she possesses great stores of materials for which the world is crying.

Interior Russia is a land flowing with milk and honey, whose stores are waiting to be tapped by anyone bringing in exchange any kind of manufactured article whatsoever. While harvests in other parts of the world are more or less scanty, interior Russia never had such yields. Granaries are bursting with wheat the supplies of which are so bountiful that it is being used for fuel. The tragedy of the Bolsheviki is that they have nothing to offer the peasants in exchange for this food, which is fed to fires to prevent its loss rotting. The peasants will not have the worthless money poured from the printing presses of the Lenin regime and they are adepts at hiding their produce from those who would confiscate it or take it by forced sale. But any manufacturer with an article of use can easily draw out supplies.

BRITAIN TO TAP RESERVOIR

The British have not been slow in recognising this, and are rapidly maturing plans to make the utmost use of the knowledge they have begun by supplying more than $2,000,000 worth of railway material, which will be of immediate use in tapping the sources of materials they require.

Great Britain also anticipates a large trade in 1920 with Finland whose timber can be imported in large quantities at the present low value of the Finnish mark.

The English, in fact, are expecting 1920 to be a wonderful year in all lines of commercial and industrial development and expansion, despite the slightly clouded effect produced by labor troubles. The strike of the iron molders, which has been dragging on for weeks, is still paralysing the British engineering trades, as nine-tenths of the machinery required in the making of engines comes from the molders. Nevertheless in spite of the new dead lock in negotiations, the prospect of settlement are growing better.

A great crisis in the British labor world is also due in February, when the labor leaders propose to call a general strike unless the government agrees to nationalise the coal mines. Other dangerous pitfalls likewise lie ahead, but British industry already has weathered so many storms that business men are confident Premier Lloyd George will manage to steer clear of the threatening shoals, and they predict a spring "exceedingly fair for prosperity."

China Lace Guild

Manufacturers of

FILLET AND IRISH CROCHET LACE, INSERTIONS, ETC.

Wholesale only

96 SZECHUEN ROAD.

Get a one pound tin of

LOWNEYS

BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO or
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

PRICE $1.50 per tin

American Drug Company

42 NANKING ROAD.

Shanghai Phone: C. 81.

LET US FIT YOU

with a pair of these comfortable, beautiful and dainty glasses.

中國精益眼鏡公司

Chinese Optical Company

P.352 Nanking Road

THE

Great Northern Garage Co.

COSY COMFORTABLE CARS CAREFUL CHAUFFEURS

Tel. North 1463 14 Astor Road Next "The Troc

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition

465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car

Insurance

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze	Fire
Home Insurance Co.	Fire
Equitable	Fire
South British	Marine
Railway Passengers	Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Tel. Central 778

Shanghai

"Green Bicycle" Brand

ROLLER FLOUR

(green label)

The Highest Grade Flour milled in Shanghai. Manufactured under the supervision of an American Miller.

Cheaper

than any kind of imported flour

Quality

equal to the best imported flour

Ask for "GREEN LABEL"

Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.

HEAD OFFICE

57 Peking Road: Phone, Central 154

We are doing both wholesale and retail business, and will send goods to destination ordered.

AGENCIES:

Ting Sheng Rice Shop, Broadway.

Heng Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

CHINA ALBION TRADING CO.

51 Szechuen Road: Phone C. 3234

SHANGHAI

Sole Agents for

COWAN BROS. LTD., Chemical Man., Gen. Merchants

LONDON—NEW YORK

EXPORTS	IMPORTS
GROUND NUTS, WALNUTS,	CHEMICALS, DYES
OILS, TALLOWS, STRAW BRAID	NAILS, STEEL, IRON
SEEDS, BEANS, PEAS,	REFINED OILS
CAMPHOR and COTTON	GREASES, LUBRICANTS
	RUBBER and SPORTS GOODS

HANKOW SHANTUNG

FILMS DEVELOPED FREE

We charge you for printing only.

A LARGE STOCK OF

KODAKS & FILMS

YOUNG PHOTO CO.

No. P61-62 Nanking Road (near Shantung Road).

M.J.B. Coffee

ON SALE BY ALL GROCERS

VACUUM PACKED—ALWAYS FRESH

The most popular Coffee in the Market

AMERICAN MACHINERY & EXPORT Co.,

No. 5 Siking Road. Sole Agents for China.

COME TO OUR OFFICE and look at the plans

¶ We have plans of all kinds of houses designed by a skilled and up-to-date architect.

¶ Some of these houses are nearly completed, some are just in course of construction.

¶ If you are looking for a home of your own, or wish to purchase land on which to build a home, call and consult us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE

Corner of Nanking & Kiangse Roads

Before The Buford Sailed

Eyewitness Tells Of Ceremonial To Berkman And Anarchist Hoots For Incoming Immigrants' Cheers

The following description of the actual deportation of 246 alien undesirables, headed by Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, is from the Congressional Record, but was not delivered as a speech in the House.

By WILLIAM N. VAYLE
(*Representative from Colorado*)

As there were no newspaper men present, this story of the deportation of these people for their beloved Soviet Russia may possess some historical interest as the version of an eyewitness of that departure.

The night was clear and starry and rather cold, though the air did not have a real cutting edge and there was no wind to sharpen it.

At midnight at the Barge Office there were a good many people, mostly men. Mr. Hoover, that slender bundle of highcharged electric wire, the prosecutor of the Department of Justice, told us that these were mostly agents of his department, brought here for this particular job. There were perhaps thirty of them at the Barge Office waiting for the boat that was to take them on the first stage, the eighteen-minute stage, of their eighteen-day journey across the Atlantic and through the Baltic. The others were people who worked and lived at Ellis Island, who had been spending the evening in town, and were availing themselves of the unusual opportunity of a late boat back.

That boat shortly drew up at the pier and was seen to be transformed by the snow and frost from the dingy, grimy, little tug of a month ago into a beautiful dream boat. Viewed thus, she might have represented, according to the mood or the age of the observer, a fairy ship from a child's picture book or the frosted cake of a bride's confection. To me she seemed more emblematic of the cold, sharp cleanliness of the undertaking on which we were engaged, and suggested the spotless apron of the surgeon.

A keen-eyed special agent of the Department of Justice and an immigration inspector looked sharply at each of us as we boarded. There were to be "none but Americans on guard" this night.

Just as the boat had suggested the surgeon's apron, so Ellis Island, white in the moonlight with her light covering of fresh snow, suggested the operating table. A little later we inspected the cancerous growth about to be cut out of the American body politic.

Two hundred and forty-six anarchists were gathered in the great wardroom. Alexander Berkman, the obvious leader, dressed as for a sporting trip, in soldier's puttees, a soldier's khaki flannel shirt, a flowing caravat, and a pair of gray breeches of military cut, was writing letters and conferring with his three principal associates—Peter Bianky, President of the Russian Workers' Union, who had attempted to blow up Ohio factories, and Oredowsky and Schnebel, lately officers of the Seattle I.W.W. These were organisers and promoters of the general strike, described by I.W.W. literature as "a social revolution of the world; an entire new organisation; a demolition of the entire old system of all governments."

FACES STUPID AND BRUTAL

Most of the 246 seemed to me to have rather stupid faces. I tried to make allowance for the fact that the hour was long after midnight, that the men were tired and naturally anxious and worried; that they were seen under such circumstances as to create the least favorable impression in the beholder. And yet, with the exception of the leaders mentioned and a very few others, the faces did not look to me like those of intellectual men, but like those of degraded and brutalised men.

One exception was a lean-faced, rather crafty faced, young Jew, who told me he had not had a chance to get cashed his last pay check from the silk mills, and that consequently he had been unable to buy tobacco. I gave him a package of cigarettes, for which he very courteously thanked me. This man said that he had a mother and sisters here and that, as he had lived in this country for nearly twenty years and had come here in his teens, he did not know any one in Russia, nor had he, as far as he knew, any relatives there. He did not contend that his mother and sister needed his support. I asked him if he had not considered deportation as among the probable consequences of his conduct before he was arrested. He contended very bitterly that he had done nothing which would justify deportation from a "free country." He believed in "free speech" and "free press," and capitalism had suppressed them. The Government was merely run in the interests of capitalism and should be abolished, by force if necessary.

I might refer here to a popular misunderstanding of the deportation law. Deportation is not a punishment for crime, though certain kinds of criminal aliens may be deported following conviction. Deportation is merely the act of ridding ourselves of foreigners who are not eligible for residence here under our laws and who would be excluded if they were subject to, and were known to be subject to, the disqualifications of the law when they first sought admission. It must, I think, be conceded that a nation has the right to refuse its privileges and protection to any class of aliens whom it may consider undesirable residents. For this reason we refuse admission to certain classes who are not criminals but who are deemed detrimental to us for economic or social reasons, as, for instance, illiterates, persons suffering from certain diseases, persons likely to become a public charge, and Chinese.

Now, if you are an American citizen, you cannot be deprived of the right of residence in the United States, even though you may be illiterate or a public charge. We have many—too many—of both classes, but deportation is not the way in which the country deals with Americans who fall in these categories. And so, if you are an American, you may still advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence, and so long as you do not yourself commit an overt act you may do this without yourself being thrown in jail—for a short time only, because there will soon be a law to fit your case. But for reasons which have appeared sufficient to us we have exercised our national prerogative to declare that just as we will not admit aliens who are illiterate or likely to become a public charge or who are suffering from a contagious disease, so we will not admit or keep "aliens who are anarchists, aliens who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; . . . aliens who are opposed to all organised government; aliens who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials; aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property," and so forth.

And the House of Representatives in the last few days has amended this by passing a bill prepared by our committee so as to catch aliens who "advise" or who belong to or are affiliated with or contribute money to any organisation which advises, advocates or teaches these things or which publishes or circulates literature which does so.

In other words, the alien who comes here or who stays here must do so on our terms, and it is not a question of whether he actually commits a crime. It is a question of whether he is qualified to be here under our rules. Personally, I think those rules are about the minimum that we can impose for our own protection and safety, and that they furnish no ground of complaint whatsoever to a person who comes here because he did not like the conditions in the land which produced him.

ANARCHISTIC LITERATURE

One remarkable youth—Bukhanob, I believe his name is—was looking forward to the trip as a great lark. This lad is only 17 years old, but has been a teacher for two years in an anarchist school in New York. He said that he had started in at 10 as a Socialist, but had become an anarchist through reading anarchist literature at the New York public libraries. Investigation by reporters disclosed that there was plenty of such to be found there, "Kropotkin's Memories of a Revolutionist," for example, being kept there in nine different languages. It was difficult to get a copy of this work because all copies were generally "out." However, the young man told us that he was a nephew of Peter Bianky, so we can hardly lay all blame for his perverted education to the free public fountain of knowledge. He told us he was going to write two books, and when we asked him what he was going to say in the second one he replied: "All that I didn't say in the first."

And there were quite a number of others who were not stupid—one a young giant with flaming red hair. He got another package of cigarettes from me. I had a dozen packs in my pocket. I feel a smoker's sympathy for another smoker who may be without tobacco and had intended to distribute these small offerings of good will to individuals. I had come to the island with a firm determination to be charitable and to distinguish between the individual and his views. I found it impossible to do so. As I listened to the conversation of these men and noticed their bitter sneers I became filled with loathing for them and decided that the rest of my tobacco should go to Americans.

All together, try as I might in the interest of fairness, to avoid first-hand impressions, these men seemed, on the average, though with the exceptions noted, to be a very poor lot, both as to physique and mentality. They certainly would compare unfavorably with any equal number of American workingmen.

Berkman went out of the room once, by permission of the guards, to get a package which he had overlooked and on his return the others all arose and remained standing until he had taken his seat, a curious demonstration of the fact that even in an anarchist society there is some authority or leadership which is respected.

Of course, no such personal respect would be paid to individual representatives of the hated "capitalistic" Government of America, though some confidence seemed to be imposed in its stability, notwithstanding the necessity of its immediate overthrow. This was shown by the fact that a great many thousands of dollars of their money was in postal savings certificates. All together they had about $200,000. The major part of it was in cash. Some of it was in uncertified checks of former employers. Of course, to have had Liberty bonds would have been unspeakable, and none were discovered. In respect to this large sum of money, they enjoyed a privilege not granted to the rest of us, for no effort was made by the internal revenue office to collect the tax paid by other people on money taken out of the country.

A FAKE HUNGER STRIKE

Some 70 of the 248 had been detained for some time at Ellis Island and had participated in a hunger strike as a protest against being allowed to see their relatives only through a screen. The screen had been erected on account of one or two attempts to pass weapons. We had seen the men during this hunger strike, and they did not seem to be suffering much, though they were accumulating plenty of venom. Bianky had told Chairman Johnson of the Immigration Committee, in my presence, that they were going to stop destroying buildings. Hereafter they were going to break heads and use the buildings. "Meaning my head, I suppose," said Chairman Johnson. "Yes," replied Bianky, "your head and other heads like it." Possibly some of them may yet reach the conclusion that even heads are worth preserving. I hope so.

As a matter of fact, however, the hunger strike was not real. It only lasted until they had consumed the supply of food which they had cached in preparation for it.

At 3:30 a.m., of the 21st of December, they were marched out of the building in single file, between two rows of guards, to the gangplank of the tug. A coast guard at the shore end of the gangplank counted them off by tens, making a little pause between each ten. A frank-faced American youth, Lieutenant Cunningham of the Thirteenth Infantry, with an automatic pistol on his hip, stood at one side of the ship end of the gangplank. Opposite him was a soldier of his company with a rifle lying in his elbow. Two other soldiers stood, rifles in hand, on the upper deck of the tug, immediately over the gangplank deck. Nothing was said during the boarding except Lieutenant Cunningham's occasional warning to "mind your head" on account of the lowhanging upper deck.

The women came separately—Emma Goldman in a gray and black fur coat reaching below her knees, the two young women, Dora Lipkin and Ethel Bernstein, in heavy woolen coats. They were sent immediately into the kitchen of the tug, which served as their cabin for the two hours' journey out to the transport lying beyond the "Narrows" at Gravesend. A soldier stood at the door of the kitchen, but paid no particular attention to the women, who conversed freely but not eagerly with us. Miss Goldman took off her fur coat and sat with her gray sweater unbuttoned, morose and bitter, occasionally heaving a silent sigh. Dora Lipkin was sad and very quiet.

Ethel Berstein had a single rose, which she held to her lips occasionally. It was sent to her, she said, by one of her "good friends." Miss Goldman had a few sprigs of holly, which lay beside her Corona typewriter case on the tug's kitchen table. That typewriter case was rather worn from hard usage, but I am sure that the keys are in perfect working order.

COMING AND GOING

The little tug was pretty crowded, though the officers told us she had often carried as many as a hundred more than were then aboard. This necessitated some of the passengers remaining on deck for the two hours' trip down the bay, and resulted in a curious incident. Just after passing the Liberty Statue the tug met an incoming immigrant vessel. Some of the newly arriving ones were crowding to the rail of the inbound steamship, eager for the first glimpse of the promised land. They cheered us, not knowing who we were, but because we were a small boat of the new country evidently engaged on its local business, and I believe, because the Star Spangled Banner floating over us was just "catching the gleam of the morning's first beam."

It was a brave little cheer, just a bit quavery, a sort of timid, inquiring little cheer like the cry of children hoping for a welcome from the grownups. The answer was a throaty "Yah-ah-ah!" from our upper deck, a jeering, raucous, sarcastic, bitter yell, scalding with hatred, spite and bitter jest, long drawn out, venomous. As it died away the tug gave a couple of reassuring little friendly toots, and some one from the upper deck—I believe it was one of the Arizona Rangers of the border patrol—shouted, "Mornin', folks!"

In company with Mr. Hoover, I talked a little with Miss Goldman on the trip across the bay. This, she said, was the beginning of the end of the United States. Time was when this country had professed to welcome the downtrodden of other lands. At that time Russia was deporting men and women to Siberia for their political beliefs. Now it was reversed. A free Russia had arisen. As the old Russia had fallen, so the new United States would fall, and for the same reasons. Oh, yes; she would be back and give us another job, though it would not be an official job. Our days of official authority would be over before her return, early though that would be. Our days of official authority were numbered and the number was getting low.

Shortly thereafter we were lashed to the Buford, an old Spanish War transport, an excellent and comfortable boat, according to all who have traveled in her; and we of the Congressional party, being certain that the country will some day be flooded with horrible stories of the shocking brutalities attendant upon this forced exodus, were very particular to observe the accommodations provided for the unwilling passengers.

The women were to travel substantially first class. There was one large stateroom of four beds provided for the three of them, with a bathroom for their exclusive use. They are to eat in the same cabin as the ship's officers, though, of course, at a separate table.

The men have the same quarters as those used by our soldiers during the Spanish War. These were much more commodious than those of the transports used by our men during the recent war, and on the Buford they are certainly ample. The beds are in double tiers, three high, but the top tier of each set is reserved for baggage. There are 50 or more lavatories, and there are a number of shower baths. The beds are all provided with plenty of warm blankets and with white linen. The anarchists eat in a large dining hall at tables with clean linen, not as our soldiers did standing, and out of their mess kits.

Our soldiers on the transport—there are fifty picked men from the 13th Infantry—told us that the anarchists quarters were much better in every way than those which they themselves had had in their recent trips to and from the war zone. They are, in fact, somewhat better than the quarters now used by our guards on this vessel and the soldiers use their own blankets, without bed linen.

WHY JAPAN WANTS KAISER CHARGED

Originated War That Brought Indescribable Suffering To Innocent People

Tokio, Jan. 30.—At yesterday's sitting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Takao Saito, of the Kenseikai, raised the question as to the ground on which Japan based her agreement for the trial by an Allied tribunal of the ex-Kaiser.

Viscount Uchida, in reply, admitted that this is a matter which requires careful study for Japan. There are substantial reasons, he said, why the ex-Kaiser should be held responsible for originating the great war, from which the Belgians and French have suffered terribly, in a manner that defies description. It is for this reason that Japan had agreed to the insertion of the clause in the Peace Treaty regarding the punishment of the ex-Kaiser.

It is unusual in international usages, he agreed, to ask Holland for the extradition of the war criminal, but in view of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding him the clause in question was evolved. Nothing can be said at this time as to what the Allies will do in case Holland persists in refusing to surrender the ex-Kaiser.

Mr. Saito then shifted his question to the doings of the Chinese peace delegates at the peace conference.

Viscount Uchida explained that when Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese senior peace delegate, was proceeding to Europe he had several interviews with him and discussed possible co-operation between Japan and China at the peace table. Baron Makino also had an interview with Mr. Lu while he was passing through Japan.

When Mr. Lu arrived at Paris, however, the other Chinese delegates differed from him and even Mr. Lu found it impossible to successfully prevail upon them to act with the Japanese representatives. It is true that the Chinese delegates carried on an active propaganda, but the Japanese did not sit idly by all the time, looking on at what was happening, as might be gathered from the result that followed.

In the afternoon session questions were again asked regarding the Siberian problem and the Premier and Foreign Minister replied, going over the same ground and repeating statements made at previous sittings.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE

Delicious,
Wholesome,
Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S

SONN BROTHERS CO.

General Office:
New York, U.S.A.
465 Washington St.

SONN BROTHERS COMPANY NEW YORK AND SHANGHAI TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Cable Address:
SONNBROS.
Bentley Code
A.B.C., 5th
Edition.

Established 1873

Offices and Show Rooms:
50 KIANGSE ROAD, CORNER NINGPO ROAD,
SHANGHAI

IMPORT and EXPORT

Exclusive Agents for:—
GRASSELLI—BAYERS DYES
DU PONTS—FABRIKOID
(LEATHER SUBSTITUTE)
DU PONTS—LEATHER RENOVATOR
WATSONS—ELECTRIC MOTORS
VOGT—DUPLEX PUMPS

Importers of:—
STEEL, IRON, METAL, TINPLATES, MACHINERY, HARDWARE, PIECEGOODS, PAPER & SUNDRIES.

O. B.

PALE PILSEN BEER

A Real Beer

Brewed to suit the taste of the most exacting

BOTELHO BROS.
Agents
No. 13 Ezra Road
27459

C. ISMER & Co.
Watchmakers & Jewellers,
44, NANKING ROAD

Our firm has been known in China as Expert Watch Makers for the last 33 years. We make a speciality of repairing and cleaning Ship's Chronometers and other High Grade Timepieces, Scientific Instruments and all Watches and Clocks.

Jewelery repaired or made new in Gold and Platinum settings.

Best workmanship guaranteed. Reasonable charges.

26615

REFINED
NEPTUNUS SALT

ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the

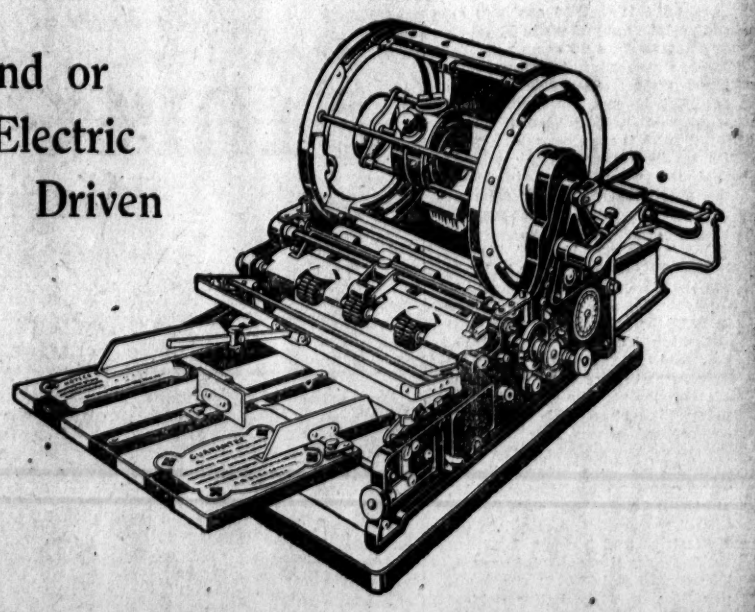
LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST
and the only one of its kind.

WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.

CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIUTA TIENTSIN"

Automatic Paper Feed

Hand or Electric Driven



EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

Is the only machine which will *directly* reproduce Chinese hand-written letters, as well as typewritten and longhand letters, drawings, music, sketches, etc.

Call at Mustard & Company's Showroom, No. 22 Museum Road, for a demonstration.

MUSTARD & COMPANY

22 Museum Road Phone 2341 Shanghai

Sole Agents for China, including Hongkong and Macao.

Branches—Tientsin, Hongkong, Hankow, Canton and Harbin.

Distributing depots in all principal centres throughout China.

NEW TAXES HIT FRENCH POOR

Cost Of Some Necessities Is 300 Percent Above That Of 1914

DOUBLED IN THE PAST YEAR

Demand That Rich Bear A Larger Proportion Of The Burden Expected

By Edwin L. James

Paris, Jan. 2.—The New Year advance in the prices of necessities caused largely by the latest fiscal steps of the French Government, promises to tax the strength of the National Administration and to give rise in the Chamber of Deputies to a demand that the rich shall pay more and the poor less of the cost of running the Republic. Millionaires pay relatively much smaller taxes in France than in America, and the new rise in the price of public service and of bread, sugar, and clothes naturally affects the poor and the middle classes much more than their more fortunate brethren.

There appears to be much to be said for the cause of the "champions of the poor," who are attacking the Government program on the ground that it not only does not lower the cost of living, but actually increases it. Premier Clemenceau himself has called the new taxes detestable but appearently necessary. Paris is in the throes of a money-spending debauch perhaps unequalled in her history. Nouveaux riches on all sides give "loud" evidence of their wealth, while it is becoming increasingly difficult for workmen to make both ends meet.

Figures of the prices prevailing show that the cost of living has risen from 250 to 300 percent over what it was in 1914, and that many articles cost nearly twice what they did less than a year ago. From a study of prices then and now I will give figures which will indicate how the cost of living has been climbing in France.

Bread, which cost 35 centimes per kilo (2.2 pounds) in 1914, cost 50 centimes in April, 1919, and the new price is 90 centimes. Sugar cost 65 centimes a kilo in 1914, 2 francs 10 centimes in April, 1919, and the new retail price is 3 francs 20 centimes per kilo. To travel 100 kilometers, first class, on a railroad in 1914 cost 11 francs 20 centimes; in 1920 it will cost 24 francs 25 centimes. For a 100-kilometer journey, second class, the cost in 1914 was 7 francs 55 centimes; in 1920 it will be 16 francs 35 centimes. The same trip, third class, cost in 1914 4 francs 95 centimes: in 1920 it will cost 10 francs 80 centimes.

In 1914 it cost 10 centimes to send a letter anywhere in France; in 1920 it costs 25 centimes. In 1914 a ten-word telegram cost 50 centimes; in 1920 1 franc. In 1914 it cost 15 centimes to telephone; in 1920 30 centimes.

In 1914 the autobus fare was 15 centimes, first class, and 10 centimes, second class, in 1920 the autobus fare is 40 centimes, first class, and 25 centimes second class.

Electricity cost in 1914 5 centimes a 100-kilowatt hour; in 1920 the cost is doubled. Gas cost 20 centimes a cubic meter in 1914; in 1920 the price is 60 centimes.

Coming down to articles which go into the market basket: Potatoes, which cost the housewife 15 centimes per kilo in 1914, cost today 75 centimes. Milk, which cost 40 centimes a liter in 1914 and 20 centimes nine months ago, costs 95 centimes today. Eggs, which were 15 centimes each in 1914, are 80 centimes each today. Chocolate cost 3 francs a kilo in 1914; it costs 6 francs today.

The housewife paid 4 francs a kilo for coffee in 1914; she must pay 11 now. For butter, which cost before the war 1 franc 90 centimes per pound, she must now pay 8 francs 80 centimes per pound. Lard, which before the war cost 1 franc 20 centimes per pound, now costs 5 francs. Ham which could be had in 1914 for 2 francs per pound, today costs 12 francs. One paid for rice 60 centimes per pound in 1914; one pays 1 franc 70 centimes today. Cooking oil cost 60 centimes per pound six years ago; it costs 4 francs today.

Consider articles of clothing: A ready-made suit of clothes cost 125 francs before the war; it costs 450 now. A custom-made suit cost then 175 francs; one pays now 700. Men's shoes sold for from 25 to 40 francs then; they sell for from 70 to 140 francs today. Women's shoes, which used to cost from 28 to 45 francs, cost from 60 to 160 now. Cotton stockings which were sold for 2.75 francs in 1914, and for 7 francs last April, cost 10 francs today. Silk stockings, which were 6 francs in 1914, are now 30 francs. A pair of gloves, which fetched 5 francs in 1914, brings 22 francs now. A derby hat, which cost 18 francs in 1914, costs 60 francs now, and a soft hat, which used to sell for 12 francs, now sells for 50.

These are items picked at random from current prices. They are not special in their advances. On the contrary, they indicate an increase in the cost of living which is far from being met by the increased pay of the French working population. They represent a problem for the French Government, second to no other confronting it.

Submarine With A 12-Inch Gun

Such Is The M-1, Latest Addition To British Fleet, The Most Powerful Afloat

The new British submarine M-1, with a 12-inch gun mounted on her deck, is the most heavily armed submersible in the world. Guns formerly in use on undersea boats have usually been of 6-inch caliber, and less frequently of 9.2-inch caliber. In surface fighting the larger guns have shown better ballistic powers, more accurate firing being possible. Experiments will now show whether or not similar results may be had with a large gun on a submarine.

The explosive effect of a shell is said to vary as the square of the weight of its bursting charge. Weight of a 12-inch shell is 850 pounds, of a 9.2-inch, 380 pounds, and of a 6-inch, 100 pounds, Hence it would require fourteen 6-inch shells to produce the same effect as one 9.2-inch, and seventy-two to produce the same effect as one 12-inch. Consequently, the 6-inch gun, to produce the same effect as the 12-inch or the 9.2-inch, must fire seventy-two times.

Another advantage of the 12-inch gun is its armor piercing power, for a hit by it would be destructive, while the hit from a smaller gun might be rendered harmless by the enemy's armor Shell effect furnishes the strongest argument for the use of the heaviest possible guns. It is also probable that in any engagement the combatants would at some time be within the 12-inch range, and they might perhaps keep continually beyond the 6-inch range.

All of these problems have been studied out for surface ships, and there have been many substitutions of large caliber guns for those of small caliber as a result of the conclusions reached. Now the problem is presented under other conditions. Naval men in all countries will watch with keen interest the target practice reports from the new British submarine.

AMOY UNIVERSITY STARTS IN FALL

College Campus Site OK'd By Authorities—Educators Behind Movement

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Amoy, February 5.—Since Tan Kah-kee of Chinbay, Amoy, planned to open a university with a teachers' course, in the port of Amoy, the parade grounds having been selected for the college campus, he had the grounds measured and his scheme submitted to the authorities for approval. It is said that on January 19, word had been received by Mr. Tan of the granting of his request by the provincial authorities.

Mr. Tan, however, believing that it would take a long time to wait for the completion of the buildings, and realising the urgent need of advanced education due to pressure resulting from the world tendencies and from the educational conditions of Fukien, thinks it unwise to do nothing along this line until the construction is completed. Those in quest of knowledge may lose the immediate chance of getting a proper high education. Consequently he has decided upon a quicker plan to realise his hope.

A portion of the present Normal and Middle schools at Chinbay will be set apart temporarily for the college and the Higher Normal Preparatory course pending the construction of a new college building at Amoy. By the time the construction is finished, there will be a number of well-equipped students ready to be enrolled and to take up the proper college course. This, the builder believes, is better than the old plan of working by a slow process.

Mr. Wang Tsing-wei, now responsible for the organisation of the Southwestern University, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., in China, and Mr. Huang Yen-pei, Vice-President of the Kiangsu Educational Association, have been entrusted with the task of organising. Mr. Huang was a guest at Chinbay Normal School last summer and advised the builder, Mr. Tan, on the re-organisation plan. Messrs. Wang and Yui also had recently visited the school. They were impressed with the splendidness of the school buildings as well as with the rapid progress of the builder's scheme. On learning of the organisation of an Amoy University, they consented to assist, and so they are now trying to get a suitable teaching staff for the Preparatory courses.

The organisation plan referred to above has been progressing unusually rapidly. It gives a rare opportunity to every scholar who has high aspirations. With the spread of the news that Preparatory classes are to be organised the coming fall, it is hoped that ambitious young men will study harder for the entrance examinations.

Boone University Observes Tenth Commencement Day

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Boone, Wuchang, Feb. 9.—February sixth will be remembered as a notable day in the annals of Boone, Wuchang. It was the tenth Annual Commencement Day since the institution received its charter at Washington under the laws of the District of Columbia, with power to confer degrees, and the occasion brought together a representative gathering of Chinese and foreign guests which taxed the capacity of the large Stokes Hall auditorium in the Library building to the full.

The hall was festooned with greens, brightened by many-colored flags and banners, as well as by the academic hoods worn by graduates of this and of many foreign universities. The guests of honor were the two Provincial Governors, Tuchun Wang and Civil Governor Ho, and the two principal speakers of the day, Hon. P. H. Heintzleman, American Consul-General at Hankow, and Prof. Tsen Tu-hsiu, formerly Dean of the Chinese Department in the Peking Government University. About fifty other guests and members of the Boone faculty were seated with them on the platform, among whom were Dr. Wu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Yen, Managing Director of the Canton-Hankow Railway; the Police Commissioner of Hupeh Province; Dr. Woo, Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; two Speakers of the Provincial Assembly, and members of the National Higher Normal School faculty. In the audience were noted many representatives of the Consular and business communities of Hankow, and of the leading missionary institutions of the Three Cities; while officers of the American Navy, the President of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce and several leading local compradores added further elements to the distinguished assemblage.

SCOUT TROOP MEDALS

The exhibition of Scouts work, and the competition drill were omitted, owing to the recent snow storm, but medals were presented to company B and to company E, by the commanding officer for excellence in work throughout the year. As the academic year at Boone has been changed to start in September, the time of holding the annual commencements will automatically fall in June, after two more years of winter (and usually wintry) commencements.

The exercises opened with prayer offered by Rev. Arthur B. Sherman, Dean of the Divinity School, and the singing of the college motto song "Pro Deo, et Ecclesia et Patria," after which Dr. Gilman, President of Boone, called upon the Military and Civil Governors, who were enthusiastically received by the students as well as by the visitors, and each of whom made a congratulatory address.

Then followed the chief Chinese speech of the day, by Prof. Tsen of Peking University, who had been holding conferences with Boone teachers and students for two days on the subject of improving the department of Chinese language and literature, history and philosophy, in the university. Mr. Tsen expressed himself as deeply moved by what he had seen in this Christian institution, and said that what is needed now on the part of students is a willingness for self sacrifice. He dwelt on the sacrifice of Christ as the final proof of His coming to the world "not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and of his consequent influence today. "In all ages since He was born," said Prof. Tsen, "there have been men who received power from Him; and I have seen many such in China in our own time." Prof. Tsen, who had previously won the confidence and respect of the students, made a real impression on his hearers. Music was interspersed throughout the program, vocal and instrumental numbers, quiet and noisy by the Glee Club and Brass Band under student conductors, enlivening the occasion. When national anthems of America and China were sung, all stood and many must have felt that the new Chinese National Hymn with which the exercises closed, expressed the best desires of China's friends.

MR. HEINTZLEMAN SPEAKS

The speaker of the day in English, Mr. Heintzleman, was interpreted in Chinese by Mr. Archie T. L. Tsen, and made a carefully thoughtout oration, emphasising (as Prof. Tsen and one of the governors had done) the importance of basing true education on true religion, and declared that Christian education, such as is taught at Boone, can alone furnish a sure foundation for good government, good morals, and good international relationships. He outlined the growth of America's definite clear-cut policy towards China from John Hay's time, and dwelt feelingly on the excellent understanding which exists between the two countries; also on America's past and present influence politically and educationally in China. He said plainly that he believes in the Chinese Republic, and looks to the time when it will approach more nearly the ideals which a true republic connotes. He strongly urged the reconciliation between North and South in China, and did not fail to notice lines on which the country needs to improve. He reiterated the important part which a college like Boone has in the uplift and reconstruction and leadership of the nation. That Mr. Heintzleman won the approbation of his hearers was shown by frequent interruptions of hearty applause.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Degrees of B. A. and B. S. were conferred on three students, and certificates of graduation in the School of Chinese Literature were given to fourteen others. One candidate for a bachelors degree failed in his examinations because of interuptions in study due to recent student political activities, but will receive it later, when he completes the work required. Several presentations besides the scholastic prizes were made, one being a handsone mandarin Bible to each of the graduates by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and another, a large photograph of Mr. Archie Tsen, to the University, by compardore, Han of the International Export Co. Hankow, to commemorate Mr. Tsen's faithful service to the college, first as a master, and for the last seven and half years as Headmaster of the High School department. Mr. Tsen, who is retiring from the teaching work, first entered Boone in 1894, graduating from the college in 1906 so that his connection with the institution covers a quarter of a century—half the life-time of Boone. He has made many friends in these cities, and carries with him their good will as he enters a new sphere of work elsewhere.

Prof. Miller, director of athletics, presented banners and medals to winning groups and individuals for tennis, track events, and football. The football team has been particularly successful this past year, and several boys won the coveted "B" to wear on their sweaters.

Abundant refreshments ended the day's program, and the guests dispersed feeling well repaid for having braved the storm to attend.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
By Appointment To H.M. The King.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
INVALUABLE FOR TOILET AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES
Of all Grocers, Chemists, etc.
The public are cautioned against the many injurious imitations of "Scrubb's Ammonia" that are being offered, and attention is drawn to the signature of Scrubb & Co. on each bottle, without which none is genuine.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THOS COOK & SON
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.
Offical Passenger Agents to the Philippine Government
Railway and Steamship Tickets supplied at Tariff Rates. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes Issued and Cashed. Baggage collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. Cook's "Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette," containing Tariffs and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.
Tel. Address: "Coupon" THOS. COOK & SON
Telephone Nos. 2203 & 2204 Russo-Asiatic Bank Building, Shanghai
Also Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Manila
Chief Office: Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Made Fresh Every Day
CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.
"The most delicious in Shanghai."
CAKES
of all descriptions are our speciality.
BIANCHI 97 Szechuen Road Tel. 2264.

CORA, Italian Vermouth
BOSCA, Champagne
CLAUDIA, Italian Mineral Table Water
CLERICI, BEDONI & CO.
Import Dept.
Phone: C. 4707 17, Museum Road

MOTOR TRUCK TRANSPORT SERVICE
For quick delivery ring up
CHINA GARAGE
All handling performed by special gang of experienced coolies.
Ask for quotations first.
CHINA GARAGE
21 Foochow Road. Phone 2403

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
KAIPING Coke Coal
For all Industrial and Household Purposes
Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes
A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.
London
Shanghai
New York City
Guaranteed Manufactured in England.
Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes
The SUPER MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
W.D. & H.O. Wills Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Phone central 4907 or send a chit to P564 Nanking Rd., Shanghai and our American Colledge Graduate Expert will show how to better your lighting at great reduction of cost.
We supply everything electrical.
The Brilliant Electric Co.,
P564 Nanking Rd.
Shanghai.
Phone C. 4907

"THE BEAUTY" CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY
WHY NOT YOU?
Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. San Co., Nanking Road.
NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Far Eastern News Notes

Industrial Bank In Seoul, Japanese Plan

Says the Seoul Press:

Mr. K. Kojo and a number of prominent business men have formed a plan to establish in Seoul an industrial bank with the Keijo Bank and the Juyu Company as nucleus, and filed on February 2 an application with the authorities for permission. The bank will be capitalised at five million yen and undertake trust-business in addition to general banking work. The capital will be divided into 100,000 shares, and the bank will be run for the time being with one-fourth of the amount.

Japanese Trawlers To Work In Chosen

It is understood that a certain foodstuff trading company in Tokio has of late a plan under consideration to start a fishing venture in Chosen waters by trawling, says the Seoul Press. The company has already filed an application with the Government General for permission to do so. Trawling has hitherto been prohibited in Chosen, but it is understood that the authorities have it under contemplation to lift the prohibition to some extent. When permission is obtained, it is said, the company will establish an office in Chemulpo and operate five trawlers.

Rich Silver Mines Are Found In Kirin

The Tientsin Evening News reports:

Rich silver mines are being found in the districts between Tienpaoshan and Tumenkiang, Kirin. A merchant by the name of Wen has been approached by the Japanese to construct a railway between these points, a distance of about 66 miles, and some understandings have been reached between the two parties in this connection. It is said that in order to facilitate the transportation of ores a light railway will first be laid.

Japanese Unionists In Suffrage Demand

The Japan Chronicle of February 5 said:

A dozen members of the Young Men's Reconstruction Union and the Koishikawa Labor Union, under whose auspices a public meeting was held at the Wrestling Amphitheater on the previous day, visited Mr. Tokonami, the Home Minister and two other Seiyukai leaders in the House of Representatives on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and presented to them the resolution adopted at the meeting in favor of the immediate adoption of universal suffrage. Mr. Tokonami expressed himself opposed to the immediate adoption of the system on the ground that the time was premature. The labor delegation then visited the leaders of the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto and their disappointment at the interview with the Seiyukai leaders was made up for by the promise of these political rivals to render assistance to the realisation of their object.

Korean Women Plan Big Business Venture

The Seoul Press announces the organisation in Seoul of the Toa Fujin Shokai (Oriental Women's Mercantile Association. The promoters of the projected company, it is understood, are the Misses Chyong Songcha, Pak Yongil, Yu Cholkyang, Yi Yungkien, An Sukyong, and Hong Kyogsik. All these are young ladies of Seoul and they intend to undertake the purchase and sale of various kinds of merchandise, investing Y400,000 in the venture, which will be conducted under the joint-stock system. The employes will also be females. The promoters met at the house of Mr. Pak Seunkeul inside East Gate, and established an organising office in Chongno 1-chome. The venture is meeting with great popularity among Koreans and Mr. Han Sangyong, Managing Director of the Hansung Bank, and several other representative Korean business men of Seoul, have already promised to support the plan.

Two American Women Pass Away In Japan

The Japan Gazette published a Yokohama on February 3, said:

This afternoon, at the Yokohama General Cemetery, the funerals took place of two foreign ladies who died while enroute to America.

The first, which took place at two o'clock, was that of Miss Olive Symes, a young lady from Penang, who for the benefit of her health was proceeding, with her mother and brother, to Seattle. Miss Symes, after leaving Shanghai, developed influenza and pneumonia, and passed away just as the vessel, the Katori-Maru, reached Yokohama. The young lady's brother, since landing, has developed influenza.

The first portion of the service was held at Christ Church, the Chaplain, the Rev. Eustace M. Strong, officiating there and at the graveside. The chief mourner was the mother (Mrs. Symes.) with whom were the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. and Miss Austen, Messrs. Clarence Griffin, A. W. Sherriff and F. G. Selwood.

The second funeral, which took place at three o'clock, was that of Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. T. Parkinson, of the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Tientsin. Mrs. Parkinson was on her way to America with her husband and four-year-old son, but on the arrival of the Katori Maru she was so ill that it was necessary to remove her to the General Hospital, where she died on Saturday night from pneumonia, following influenza. The Rev. Eustace M. Strong, Chaplain of Christ Church, officiated at the graveside, the bereaved husband being accompanied by Mr. F. H. Bugbird, Manager of the local office of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HINTS AT LENITY TO KAISER

Belgian Jurist Says Allies Do Not Wish To Make Him A Martyr

The Hague, January 2 (Associated Press).—H. E. Carton de Wiart, former Belgian Minister of Justice, whose opinion is considered reliable in Dutch circles, writes in the Libre Belgique of Brussels that the allied demand for the extradition of the former Emperor William, will not be based on any existing international law or on stipulations in The Hague Convention of 1900, but on a "new moral right."

The former Minister hints that it is the probable intention of the Allies not to punish the former Emperor severely as, he says, this would make him a martyr in the eyes of the German people.

Lansing Denounces European Loan Story

Characterises It As False 'A Despicable Piece Of Business'

Washington, D. C., January 2.—Secretary Lansing today used vigorous language in denouncing the published report that Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, soon to sail for England, had obtained a pledge of support from the Wilson Administration for a $13,000,000,000 loan from the United States to Great Britain.

"The story is absolutely idiotic and asinine," said Secretary Lansing. "The man who wrote such a story must have intellectual degeneracy or softening of the brain."

Secretary Lansing said that Viscount Grey had never spoken of a loan during his whole stay in Washington and had not even made such a suggestion.

"The story," said Secretary Lansing, "has been made out of whole cloth and leaves no other assumption than that it was written with malicious intent." In conclusion Secretary Lansing added that he regarded the publication of such a story as a "despicable piece of business."

It was learned at the State Department today that measures for the possible relief of Austria, where the situation is very desperate, were largely in the hands of the Hoover relief organisation and other authorities who were trying to work out a solution. Whatever is done regarding the relief of Austria, it was explained, would enter into the general plans for extending relief in Central Europe.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'tsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hanyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	21.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, February 17.							
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	do	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, February 18.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Iyo Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Seattle, etc.	Justin	..	..	12.00	..	..	12.00
Thursday, February 19.							
U.S.A., Canada & Europe.	B. DoMar	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
H'kong & United Kingdom Via Suez	*Pyrrhus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Dec.	31	—	Hungfok	Chi.	
Jan.	7	—	Teli	Chi.	
Jan.	10	—	Toonan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	16	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	24	—	Saintan		
Feb.	3	— Japan	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	4	— Singapore	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	5	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Feb.	6	— Chinwangtao	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	6	— Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	7	— Amoy	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb.	8	— Liverpool	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	8	— Liverpool	K. of the Garter	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	8	— River ports	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	8	— Dairen	Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
Feb.	10	— River ports	Kiangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
Feb.	10	— Japan	Hwahping	Chi.	W. O. & Co.
Feb.	10	—	West Cheswald	Am.	A. Line
Feb.	10	— Foochow	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	10	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Feb.	11	— Tsingtau	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	11	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	— River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	11	— Chefoo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	12	— Pukow	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	12	— San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	12	— Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	12	— Tsingtau	Toyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Feb.	12	—	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	12	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Feb.	13	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony
Feb.	13	— Seattle, etc.	Justin	Am.	Gar. S. S. Co.
Feb.	13	— Japan	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	13	— Japan	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	13	— San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	13	—	Kumakata Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Feb.	13	— Chinwangtao	Shenchou	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	13	— Japan	Urayasu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	13	— Tsingtau	Dainikaio Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	13	— Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co
Feb.	13	— Java ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Feb.	13	— River ports	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K
Feb.	13	—	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	13	— Japan	Miyo Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Feb.	13	— London, ports	Kashmir	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb.	14	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	14	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Feb.	14	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Feb.	14	— Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb.	14	— River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	14	— River ports	Melin	Am.	Socony.
Feb.	14	— River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	14	— San Francisco	West Selene	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thurs. day.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tietnsin, Dairen and Chefoo tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on tomorrow.

The s.s. Tysla of the Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang will leave Pukow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Washing will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Hanyang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau today.

The R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok yesterday morning and will sail for the same port tomorrow evening. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen tomorrow morning and will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen on Tuesday. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will sail for Marseilles and ports this morning and the tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at eight o'clock.

The S.L. s.s. Penbrokeshire from London, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara, which sailed from Shanghai on December 14, arrived in London on February 4.

The S. and D. s.s. West Jessup, with 1,000 tons of general cargo for Shanghai, left Seattle for Japan and Shanghai on January 30.

The S. and D. s.s. West Segovia left San Francisco for Japan, Taku Bar and Shanghai with general cargo.

MUSK

(TONQUIN)

When you are interested in Musk and are prepared to pay for samples, Please write to Box 474 care of The China Press.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements. Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

NOTICE

Chinese New Year Day.

The Train Service will be suspended on Friday, February 20th, 1920, Chinese New Year Day, with the exception of the undermentioned trains:—

Shanghai-Hangchow Section.

No. 110 Down Express leaving Shanghai North at 2.50 and Shanghai South 3.00 p.m.

No. 109 Up Express leaving Zahkou at 2.10 p.m.

Kiangshoo Branch Line.

No. 128 Down mixed train leaving Konzenchiao at 1.55 p.m.

No. 129 Up mixed train leaving Zahkou at 6.40 p.m.

Ningpo-Pakwan Section.

No. 147 Up train leaving Ningpo at 2.20 p.m.

No. 148 Down train leaving Tsao Ngo River at 12.20 p.m.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class week-end return tickets between Shanghai North and Shanghai South, Jessfield, Siccawei, Sungkiang, Funghing, Kashai, Kashing, Yehsah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow and vice versa will be available, from Saturday, February 14th, until Monday, the 1st March, 1920, both dates inclusive.

1st, 2nd and 3rd class through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from the above mentioned stations (except Shanghai North) to the following stations on the Shanghai Nanking Railway and vice versa.

Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
27898

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.
LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.
To be obtained from local agent
Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai
Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New St. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
New stock has now arrived

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Increase of Capital from 48 Millions to 72 Millions Francs

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE has been authorised by the French Government to issue 48,000 ordinary shares at the following conditions:

1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Caledonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1,275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be requested to pay 425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

Total 1,575 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscriptions received from 2nd to 18th February, 1920, at the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 29, The Bund, Shanghai.
27643

Prof. I. K. Seto
TURKISH BATH
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road). Tel. C. 2768

BELGIAN KINGDOM

5% National Loan of Francs 2.500.000.000.

Subscriptions to the above loan will be received by the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger from this date and up to 3rd March, 1920.

The following particulars have been received:

Bonds of 500 francs each.
Bearing interest at 5% p.a.
The bonds are issued at 499 francs and redeemable in 75 years by yearly drawings at 750 francs.
First drawing to take place 1st March, 1921.
Conditions of payment:
Frs. 100 when subscribing and Frs. 399 on 10th May, 1920
say Frs. 499 in all.
Loan free of all taxes.
For further particulars apply to:
Banque Belge pour l'Etranger S.A.
(Belgian Bank)
who will quote special favourable rates.
27756

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Change of Address
DRS. KEW BROTHERS
Have removed their DENTAL SURGERY to
No. 3D Peking Road
(lately occupied by Dr. Bolton)
27735

Dr. R. Holper M.D.
Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
27310

MA CHANG KEE
(Established 1870)
Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
27452

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

Dr. M. N. Katzen, M. D.
Consulting hours: 12—2 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.
Consulting hours: 10—12 a.m. and 3—5 p.m.
Office: 12, NANKING ROAD
Telephone Central 3214
Residence: 45, BOONE ROAD
Telephone North 2035
27802

DANCING
Mr. PAUL NIJINSKY begs to announce that he is prepared to give private lessons for Waltz, Fox Trot, etc.
For further particulars apply 3 Astor Terrace.
27570

Shanghai Benevolent Association Lottery

NOTICE is hereby given that five tenth-parts of a lottery ticket bearing the number 25504, which has been declared by the above Association to be the winning number of the 1st prize drawn at the last or 15th drawing of the said Association's monthly lotteries on 2nd February, 1920, was on the 6th day of February lost on or about the neighbourhood of Foochow Road, Shanghai at 8 a.m. in the morning.

Any person finding the same is required to communicate with the undersigned, when a suitable reward will be given. Any person finding the same and attempting to dispose of it will be liable to prosecution. Similar advertisements have been inserted in the native press, and the loss has been reported to the Head Office so that the ticket is valueless except to the true owner.

ZIA MOW YUE.
(謝茂裕)
Room No. 311,
Lao Soo Dai Lodging House,
老蘇臺旅館
Foochow Road, Shanghai.
27901

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!
PRICES SMASHED!
Some of the things we sell:—
Speedy Stitchers...Mex. $1.00 each
The handy sewing machine.
Check Protectors...Mex. $2.00 each
Protect yourself before too late.
"Genco" Razors....Mex. $1.60 each
Try one and you will be pleased.
Sewing Machine Needles $0.35 Doz.
Best and cheapest on the market.
Hair Clippers, Sewing Machines, and many others, in fact, anything you want.
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
Cor. Soochow and Szechuen Roads.
27793

NEW 5%
FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:
(a) either in full on application at 100, or
(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:
Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
" 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
" 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
" 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
27427

NOTICE OF REMOVAL
On and after the 25th February, 1920
The Bank of Communications
will be located at their new premises
No. 14 The Bund
27914

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Kiangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4086.

H. C. WANG
General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudlobery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Pankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,750,000**

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	NewcLwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,208,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depcsitor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,034,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Philippines**	**Uruguay**
Shanghai	Manila	Montevideo
Peking	Cebu	
Tientsin		**Venezuela**
Tsingtau	**Straits Settlements**	Caracas
Hankow	Singapore	Maracaibo
Hongkong		
Canton	**Dominican Republic**	**Siberia**
Manchuria	Santo Domingo	Vladivostok
Harbin		
India	San Pedro de Macoris	**Italy**
Bombay		Genoa
Calcutta	Sanchez	
Rangoon		**Porto Rico**
Japan	Santiago	San Juan
Yokohama		
Kobe	Puerto Plata	**Colombia**
Java		Medellin
Batavia	**Panama**	
Soerabaya	Panama	**Russia**
	Colon	Moscow
		Petrograd
Argentina		
Buenos Aires		**Trinidad**
Once (Buenos Aires)		Port of Spain
Rosario		
Belgium		
Brussels		
Spain		
Madrid		
Barcelona		
Brazil		
Bahia		
Pernambuco		
Porto Alegre		
Rio de Janeiro		
Santos		
Sao Paulo		
Chile		
Santiago		
Valparaiso		

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
18 Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum,

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuYokohama	Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoh
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.	$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.	$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 3 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

As a customer of this institution, you are entitled to the best business advice, all the facilities, and convenience of the Bank.

We shall be pleased to meet you personally, and render you every possible assistance.

Your business is solicited with a pledge that it will be handled with accuracy, promptness and courtesy.

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. Chen, General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market complied on February 10, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	15-20
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	16-20
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	60-90
Hare	„	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	80-1.10
Partridge	„	40-45
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	25-30
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	16-18
Teal	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	16-20
Bananas	„	5-6

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised	Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed	„ 150,000,000
Capital paid up....	„ 75,000,000
Reserve	„ 30,000,000

One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic of January 11th, 1913.

President: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernott

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

		Yen
Capital	Subscribed	100,000,000
„	Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund		Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	„	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	14-16
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-6
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	16-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$3.20-$3.8
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

MUCH MISERY IN STORE FOR SIBERIA

Red Cross Official Predicts Famine And Disease In Benighted Country

It is the opinion of Captain F. A. Winfrey, Comptroller of the American Red Cross in Siberia, who is now in Yokohama, that unless some outside economic assistance is given to the Russians after the Red Cross leaves, conditions will be as bad or worse than when the Red Cross workers arrived in Vladivostok in 1918, says the Japan Advertiser.

Captain Winfrey is at present closing up the affairs of the American Red Cross in Yokohama and the four people who were in charge of the work in that city will be returned to their homes.

The work in Siberia is rapidly being terminated and more than 200 Americans will be returned to their homes as soon as transportation can be arranged for them. It is the plan of the American Red Cross to return all of the personnel not needed to attend to the distribution of supplies which are now on hand at Vladivostok.

All activities have been evacuated to Vladivostok and vicinity with the exception of a party of six male workers who are at Chita and Verkne Udinsk, endeavoring to distribute the supplies on hand at these places. All the remainder of the work, to the west of Vladivostok, has been turned over to the Russians. There is now on hand at Vladivostok more than four millions dollars worth of supplies.

Speaking of the activities of the American Red Cross in Siberia Captain Winfrey said; "From the time of the entry of the Red Cross until January first of this year, approximately $20,000,000 worth of supplies have been distributed and more than $5,000,000 has been spent in expenses connected with establishing and equipping hospitals.

"A children's colony, consisting of 1,000 children, refugees from European Russia, has been maintained. It is the intention of the Red Cross, as long as any part of the organisation remains in Siberia, to care for these children and if arrangements can be made later we hope to return them to their homes in European Russia. The children are being educated following the usual Russian customs in regard to schooling. The cost of operating and maintaining this colony is approximately $25,000 monthly."

TRAINING RUSSIAN NURSES

"Regarding the continuation of the work after the Red Cross leaves, we have employed a large number of Russian Nurses and have endeavored to train them with a view of their assuming the responsibility of nursing in the hospitals. We have also at all times employed Russian Doctors in each of the hospitals to prepare them for future responsibilities.

"At present, to the best of my knowledge, there is no organisation in Siberia with strength enough to carry on the work which the American Red Cross is doing. This is primarily due to the fact that the people who are interested in this work are so poor that they have neither the time nor the money to do it.

"I believe that when the Red Cross leaves Siberia, unless some outside economic assistance is given, there will be disease and famine, even as bad or worse than when the work of philanthropy was first undertaken in 1918. The reason for this is; many of the Russians are out of work. The peasants do not till their ground. They have been so busy fighting and preparing to fight that they have reached the stage where they do not care what happens. The Russian word, "Nitchivo" expresses the situation exactly.

"There is no organisation among the Russians and they have reached the stage where they care very little for their fellow men. Their money has depreciated and changed so many times that it may well be said that with very few exceptions they are miserably poor."

Captain Winfrey has been in Yokohama for two weeks, accompanied by Mrs. Winfrey and they are leaving for Vladivostok from Tsuruga next Tuesday.

American Ships Leave France Without Cargo

Prohibition And Better Organised British Agencies Are Given As Reasons

Marseilles, January 1.—Twenty-one American freighters have been forced to leave Marseilles during the last month without cargoes owing to prohibition in the United States, which makes wine, the principal export of France, contraband in America, and to the low exchange, which makes it impossible for boats paying American salaries to handle French cargoes to ports outside of the United States.

There are seven boats flying the American flag in port here waiting for cargoes, but indications are that they will have to depart light.

Captains of these boats state that unless the United States Government establishes transportation agencies in the leading ports throughout the world, the United States merchant marine will be unable to compete with Great Britain and other countries, which they declare, owing to influential local representatives, are able to pick off the cream of the shipping business and leave what is unlesirable for the United States boats.

Among the American boats being held here for cargoes are the schooner Lucia, which brought a cargo of coal from Norfolk, Va. the Melbourne, which brought to France a cargo of kernels from West Africa, and the Mantchain which brought legos goods.

All along the gold coast of Africa an American boat does not get a show at any desirable cargo, Captain J. B. Foster, of the Melbourne, said. This is not unexpected, because British shipping gets preference among British colonies, but I don't know a single place where the United States shipping as an edge. We consider ourselves lucky if we can get an even break."

Captains Charlie Willard of the Lucia and C. Coater of the Mantchain, both old seaman, made the same comment.

"If the United States Government of Shipping Board would get able seamen, those who know this game from the galley up to represent us in the various ports, we might get a chance at the desirable cargoes. As it is, a United States boat has to take what it gets," Captain Foster stated. "The British Government especially makes it a rule to have a man who knows what he is doing go after business for British ships. It is time the United States took a step in that direction unless it wants to sell out altogether."

The longshoremen were granted all their demands and have returned to work, after tieing up shipping here for some time by a strike.

Fewer Labor Disputes Than For Three Years

Federal Conciliation Director Sees Excellent Industrial Outlook For 1920

Washington, January 2.—The United States entered the New Year with fewer pending industrial disputes than at any time during the last three years, said Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, today, after receiving reports from the department's conciliators in the 35 great industrial centers of the country.

With the exception of the steel strike, the actual strikes throughout the country are few in number and of minor importance, Mr. Kerwin declared. There now are, he said, 101 industrial disputes before the department for adjustment, only 21 of which have reached the strike stage.

The industrial outlook for the year is excellent, Kerwin said, as all indications point to a cessation of the industrial unrest under which the country has suffered since the end of the war. The general tendency, he said, is for the employer and the worker to attempt adjustment of their differences without stopping work.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Acme	Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Nanking	Jan. 20
West Conab	Jan. 21
Colombia	Feb. 1
West Hepburn	Feb. 3
Satanta	Feb. 7
Broad Arrow	Feb. 10

For Tacoma

Manila Maru	Jan. 23

For Seattle

Katori Maru	Jan. 22
Edmore	Jan. 28
Eastern Victor	Jan. 30
Suwa Maru	Feb. 8

For Portland

Waban	Jan. 25
Wawalona	Jan. 25

For New York

Atreus	Jan. 24
Celtic Prince	Jan. 24
Egremont Castle	Jan. 22
Ariosto	Feb. 11

For Vancouver

Monteagle	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 24
M. S. Dollar	Jan. 26
Empress of Japan	Jan. 30

For Montreal

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 28

For London etc.

Borneo Maru	Jan. 11
Teiresias	Jan. 19
Inaba Maru	Jan. 22
Glenspey	Jan. 26
St. Francis	Feb. 3
Agapenor	Feb. 4
Kamo Maru	Feb. 7
Toyama Maru	Feb. 7
Somali	Feb. 9
Nagoya	Feb. 13
Elpenor	Feb. 13

For Liverpool

Penang Maru	Jan. 14
Telamon	Jan. 18
Orestes	Jan. 28
Demodocus	Feb. 12

For Rotterdam

Polyphemus	Feb. 10

For Hamburg

Hudson Maru	Feb. 3

For Genoa

Glenamoy	Feb. 1

For Marseilles

Heathside	Jan. 13
Alfenas	Jan. 29
Meinam	Jan. 30
Scharnhorst	Feb. 14

For Trieste

Nijni Novgorod	Jan. 28
Africa	Jan. 29

For Bombay

Sangola	Jan. 31
Dilwara	Feb. 12

For Calcutta

Gregory Apcar	Jan. 15
Muttra	Jan. 31

For Java ports

Tjisalak	Jan. 26

Siccawei Weather Reports

13.—The center of high pressures having moved Northeastwards, the barometer is falling all over China. The weather rather fine over Northern China, is snowy over Central China and rainy in the North from the Yangtsze to Haiphong. Light variable winds prevail on the North, light east winds on the Central coast and moderate N.E. winds along the South coast

14.—The barometor has fallen very much in the afternoon and is rather low O; rainy weather. Light E. winds.

Amusements

DANIEL FROHMAN
PRESENTS
at the
Victoria Theatre
Sunday, February 15th
THE POPULAR STAR
WILLIAM ELLIOTT
In a Fascinating Film Version of the Famous Human Drama
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE"
PRESENTING ALSO
ALICE HOWEL
The Greatest Comedienne in the World
in
"HER UNMARRIED LIFE"
A Screaming Two-Part Comedy.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road
DAILY
PROGRAMME
JAPANESE Drama and Comedy

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE
New Moving Picture Programme for February 16th to 19th
Presenting
Fannie Ward
in
"Betty to the Rescue"
Showing on Friday, 20th
"The Honor System"
Ten Parts

APOLLO THEATRE
FEBRUARY 18th
at 9.15. p.m. sharp
The Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
Will stage the famous operette
"SHABESS KOIDESH"
(The Holy Sabbath)
Told in 5 Parts
Don't miss seeing this fine stage hit.
Prices $1, $2, $3.

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road
PROGRAMME for Sunday, February 15th
Pathé PRESENTS
FLORENCE REED
in
"WIVES OF MEN"
6 reels
The most wonderfully absorbing drama of life ever filmed.
Also showing
Triangle two-part comedy
"TWO CROOKS"
Full of laughs.
Sunday Matinee:
"Wives of Men" and "Houdini"
Monday Programme
"CARLOYN of the CORNERS"

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY
TO SEE
THE WORLD-FAMOUS
JULIAN ELTINGE
AMERICAN REVUE
LYCEUM Starting Monday, February 16th.
SPECIAL CHILDREN'S HALF PRICE MATINEE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 3 P.M.
HEAR JULIAN ELTINGE as the "VAMRIRE"
LEO BEERS WHISTLE
CLEO GASCOIGNE SING
OUR JAZZ BAND
SEE FORD and PRICE—Jazzers On A Wire
BRUNELL and LEE, The Scotch Kiddies;
THE ELTINGE DANCE REVUE
$3.00 $2.00 $1.00
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE & CO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT
CONTINUED GREAT SUCCESS
of
JULIAN ELTINGE
and his
AMERICAN VAUDEVILLE REVIEW CO.
Presenting
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
For February 15th
Mr. Eltinge in his famous impersonation of
"THE GEISHA GIRL"
ALSO INTRODUCING NEW SONGS AND DANCES
All special scenic and lighting effects.
Music by the Famous Eltinge Jazz Orchestra.
Booking at Messrs. S. MOUTRIE & Company.
Prices $4.00, 3.00, 2.00 and 1.00
SPECIAL MATINEES ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY at 3 p.m.
CHILDREN ADMITTED AT HALF PRICE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE the beginning of the year, the TROCADERO has been conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, are served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

Yours for Service,
JACK RAYNES.

Tel. North 1664

AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16th and 17th.
Pathé Presents
GEORGE B. SEITZ
and
MARGUERITE COURTOT
in
"BOUND & GAGGED"
by A STRICT AGREEMENT by HIS SOLEMN PROMISE
in
TEN
ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING
EPISODES
A NOVEL SERIAL
of intermingled
LAUGHS, THRILLS, EXCITEMENT and SUSPENSE
A novelty Pathe serial, containing
ROMANGE of a high order
COMEDY of the most hilarious type
STUNTS galore of the reckless daredevil kind
THRILLS which cause the audience to gasp and gape
The hero of this intensely thrilling and exciting photoplay serial leads an adventurous career while engaged in the work of rescuing a beautiful princess from unscrupulous plotters against her throne and fortune.

AROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT A RAG OR A CENT!
That was the sporting wager which was made by Archibald Alexander Barlow when his fiancee compared his aimless and shiftless existence with that of the tramp-poet, Oscar Ben Glade.

THE YOUNG MILLIONAIRE SHED MONEY, CLOTHES, IDENTITY
He stowed away on a Spanish tramp steamer, fell foul of the arch-villain, Esteban Carnero, annexed the precious royal charter of Cordillera, rescued the beauteous princess Istra from dire peril.

SMASHING HIS WAY THROUGH EVERY OBSTACLE WITH EASE AND LAUGHTER!
Meeting peril with a good natured smile—and a quick gun: dealing out two-fisted wallops to those who deserved 'em: racing—riding—madly dashing—riproaring Archie proves as good a lover as he is a true hero.

EPISODES First and Second
"THE WAGER"
and
"OVERBOARD"
Time and Prices as usual.
Booking at Robinson's.
MATINEE Today at 3 p.m.
The Final Episode of
"PROTEA"
and many other nice films.

FLORENCE REED
WITH MILTON SILLS
HARRY RAPF PRESENTS
AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Feb. 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd.
AND IRVING CUMMINGS IN
Dramatic interest of Story is GRIPPING! 6 Dramatic ACTS **"The STRUGGLE EVERLASTING"** 6 Dramatic ACTS MORAL EFFECT EXCELLENT!
What is "THE STRUGGLE EVERLASTING" in A WOMAN'S LIFE? Is it a conflict between her mind, her body, her soul, or merely an attempt of the mental, the physical, and the spiritual to rule?
SEE how FLORENCE REED solves this perplexing problem. THE PICTURE is AN EXTRAORDINARY FEATURE, A REAL SPECIAL AND FASCINATING!!
DON'T FORGET THE DATE and Book at ROBINSON'S

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, Feb. 16**, about midnight. For Freight Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, February 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Legge, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, February 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Tuesday, Feb. 17**, about midnight. For Freight Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain A. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, February 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, February 19**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, February 24**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing**, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, Feb. 25**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight and Passage. Outside Office Hours Central 250.

For Southern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. **Tungwah**, Capt. F. G. Newbery, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave Captain A. E. Edward, will leave **Monday, February 16**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage. apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday** mornin,. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight cr Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Tuesday, February 17**, at dayight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hanyang**, Captain J. H. Gwen, will leave on **Tuesday, February 17**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo Wharf on **MARCH 11th.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Sunday, February 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 17**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Chinwangtao direct. taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN:**—The Kailan Mining Admministration, will despatch the s.s. **Kwangping** on **February 17, 1920**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 1114.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **February 23.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru**, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **1st March.** Through Bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about the beginning of **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Fortsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on or about the middle of **MARCH.** For Freight plase apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
2 C.	Feb. 12	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B N B	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C.	Jan. 22	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O. D. W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 13	—	London, ports	Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 14	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14	—	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb. 14	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Feb. 14	—	Japan	Daiya Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Feb. 14	—	River ports	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 14	—	River ports	Meian	Am. Socony.
Feb. 14	—	River ports	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14	—	San Francisco	West Selene	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 14	—	River ports	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	River ports	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 14	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "KASHMIR" 6th March
S.S. "BANCA" (cargo only) 12th March

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "TAKADA" 16th February
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 21st February

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "EASTERN" 28th February

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .....sails midnight February 16th
S.S. "NGANKIN" .....sails midnight February 16th
S.S. "TUNGTING" .....sails midnight February 17th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....February 17th 3 p.m.
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "HANYANG" .....Via Swatow Feb. 17th, daylight.
S.S. "ICHANG" .....direct February 17th, daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" .....Via Amoy February 19th daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" .....February 28th,
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.
Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Middle of Mar.	
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*ALTAI MARU ...	15,000	T. Tuchigami,	End of April	

FOR NEW YORK via PANNAMA Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama, New York

*AMUR MARU ...	15,000	N. Konishi,	end of March
*HAVANA MARU ..	15,000	———	Middle of April

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
AFRICA MARU ..... 18,000 H. Yamamoto, Feb. 29 Mar. 1
FOR HONGKONG
MEXICO MARU ..... 12,000 K. Komiya, Mar. 10 Mar. 11
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).
SUMA MARU ..... 2,000 A. Kawaguchi, Feb. 21 Feb. 23
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "CROSS KEYS" .....Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" .....Sails About MAR. 8
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" .....Sails About MAR. 1
S.S. "ABERCOS" .....Sails About MAR. 20
FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" .....Early March
Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848
83, Szechuen Road

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
S.S. Colombia	Apr. 24		

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai about	Leave for San Francisco
WEST SELENE	in port	February 16
ARCHER	February 12	February 15
WEST MINGO	February 15	March 15
WEST SEQUANA	February 15	March 17

EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Colusa	May 9

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via
Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	February 26 1920
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED
Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK
GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Colorado Springs*	In port	Colorado Springs*	Mar. 11
West Ison†	Feb. 16	West Cactus*	" 28
West Jessap†	Mar. 8	(If sufficient inducement offers)	
West Segovia*	" 20		

* San Francisco † Seattle
Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada
BALTIMORE VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD	Sailing OUTWARD
Moreland Apr. 15 and Fortnightly	Moreland Apr. 19 and Fortnightly

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, VICE-PRES.
SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, AGENT.
Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
S.S. "NANKING" .....MARCH 26th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" Sailings cancelled until further notice
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" .....MAR. 13th
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1698

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S. S. "CAPE MAY" .....Sails February 18
S. S. "HATCHIE" .....March 10
S. S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 25
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board
For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Emp. Russia	Mar. 13	Emp. Asia	Mar. 8
Montcalm	Mar. 27	†Montcalm	Mar. 11
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD
ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.
For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 183

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and London:—

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 19
ATSUTA	16,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Mar. 1

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

CALCUTTA MARU	12,000	Capt. E. Masuzumi,	Feb. 29

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 22

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 26

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 18
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 20
WAKANOURA M.	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 27

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	Feb. 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 18
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 21
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saeaki,	Feb. 25
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 28

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	Mar. 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP CO.

Sailing to Australian Ports from Hongkong Via Manila and Sandakan

Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Trans-Shipments to New Zealand and South Sea Islands.

The up-to-date steamship

"Victoria" - - - - about February 29th

"Gabo" - - - - via Saigon March 8th

(Cargo only)

SPECIAL SAILING FROM SHANGHAI.

S. S. HWAH-PING

leaves Shanghai for above ports

On or about March 2nd

(Subject to Alteration)

Steamers fitted throughout with electricity, all up-to-date equipment for passengers' comfort and convenience. Excellent cuisine. Wireless.

For particulars regarding freight or passage apply to

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

AGENTS

Tel. Cent. 2727 Chekiang & Nanking Roads.

27910

Passengers Arrived

Per J-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Miss V. S. Unjenin, Rev. G. Castello, Messrs. W. E. Hargreave, E. Strasseman, Dr. G. G. Dorett; from Kiukiang: Mrs. and Miss Innocent.

Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London and ports: Mr. and Mrs. Bowes-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Brockman, Miss K. Burney, Major Cunningham, Miss Crowhurst, Miss M. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Frame, Mrs. Glanville, Dr. R. P. Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Haire, Mrs. E. Jones, Mrs. Lachamp, Capt. and Mrs. Leggate and 2 children, Lieut. MacNair, Miss H. O. Parratt, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Prout, Mrs. Pope Sr., Mrs. Pope Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Rozario, Miss Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. Standage, Mrs. Williams and infant, Misses N. C. and A. C. Wilson, Mr. T. B. Wilson, Misses Wright-May, Wallace, Messrs. W. Ashton, H. M. Brown, H. C. Barnett, Bowack, A. Catton, E. J. Case, J. H. Cooley, J. Chambers, Cheung Tent Chui, R. H. Douglas, A. E. Emmanuel, J. Elmlee, H. N. Furs-don, N. Gibb, J. Hopkins, H. Jez, L. J. King, W. Leonard, D. MacKenzie, P. E. Miller, Mak Chuck Chuan, H. Morris, C. M. Ming, Osaka, Puttergill, S. A. Pearson, Russell, F. K. Ritson, Stanger, J. Thomas, F. S. Unjenin, G. Wright, W. E. Wormald, N. White, J. Wilkinson, D. Z. T. Yul, Zak, Dr. Wigfield, 7 Indian Ranks.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong: Misses E. S. Swinton, F. M. Caddy, Messrs. S. S. McKee, T. McKechine, N. Westwood, S. J. Burns, Lance, Corp. Wilson, Private Chandler.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, February 17, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8:30 a.m.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Shanghai Docks Tls. 104.00

Telephones Tls. 71.00

Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 32.50 March

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats (Com.) Tls. 12.00 March

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 350.00 March

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated February 13:

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet but steady. The sudden drop in exchange has not had time to encourage further business and in view of the near approach of China New Year holidays Silkmen are beginning to close their books.

Tsatlees.—Mountain 4, 5, Tls. 780, 760.

Yellow Silk.—Mienyang have been in request with latest prices Tls. 10 advance on basis of S. C. 1, 2, 3, Tls. 470/80 av.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated February 13:

The share market continues dull; both the high rate of silver and the Chinese New Year settlement following next week tending to curtail business. Langkat stock weakened considerably on the 11th instant and was done at as low as Tls. 10¼ Cash and Tls. 10¾ for March settlement, but without authentic reports to account for the sudden decline the rate is now steady with cash Buyers at Tls. 10½.

Cottons remain firm with a demand for Yangtszepoos. Ewos and Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Prices of Rubbers have weakened a little but with the gradual improvement in the price of the raw material only few shares have changed hands lately.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family, or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 14, 1920

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/7=Tls. 2.3301
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $3.1702

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 146¼=Tls. 68.38
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $93.03

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.25
Closing ..... Tls.

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 168

Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 184.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 84⅜d.

Bank Rate of Discount 6%

Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 48.49

Ex., New York on London T.T. (not received)

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	8/7
London	Demand	8/7⅛
India	T.T.	300
Paris	T.T.	2100
Paris	Demand	2103
New York	T.T.	146
New York	Demand	146¼
Hongkong	(Nom.) T.T.	67
Japan	T.T.	32¾
Batavia	T.T.	382
Singapore	T.T.	27¼

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	8/11⅝
London	4 m/s. Docy	9/—
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	9/1
London	6 m/s. Docy.	9/1¼
Paris	4 m/s.	2250
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	156¾

At 10:30 a.m. rates declined to T.T. 8/5.

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/8= Sh. Tls. 23.08

G.$50 @ exch. 147= Sh. 34.01

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2280= Sh. Tls. 12.02

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 9,000 .....=Tls. 100

Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $1.51

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
,,	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
,,	0.61	@ 147¼	Gold $1
,,	1	@ 33⅝	Yen 3.31
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
,,	1	@ —	Roubles —
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 14, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.00 February
Tls. 28.20 March
Tls. 29.50 April

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 31.30 February
Tls. 32.30 March
Tls. 34.00 April

Jap.-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 55.30 February
Tls. 58.20 March
Tls. 61.80 April

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 74.00 February
Tls. 79.10 March
Tls. 83.00 April

LOCAL YARN:

Local Yarn For Standard 16's
Tls. 199.00 February
Tls. 204.00 March
Tls. 205.00 April
Tls. 205.00 May
Tls. 206.00 June
Tls. 205.00 July

Local Yarn For Standard 20's
Tls. 220.00 February
Tls. 224.50 March
Tls. 225.00 April
Tls. 225.00 May
Tls. 225.50 June
Tls. 226.00 July

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 215.00 February
Tls. 221.50 March
Tls. 222.60 April
Tls. 223.50 May
Tls. 223.00 June

COTTON:

Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 31.80 February

Hankow Market

Hankow, February 4.

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

There were a few Bills offering during the week at advancing rates, but not much demand for T.T. Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained about 96.9 Chinese market, but closed earlier. Foreign Banks were unwilling sellers, 97⅛-97⅛ being quoted. Dollars fell from 70.7-70.9 to 70.45-70.65 buyers and sellers respectively but recovered to 70.7-70.9 and closed steady. Interest: 18 per-cent after being 14 percent. Changsha Exchange: Nominal.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods.—The market is dull and no improvement need be expected before China New Year. No forward business doing and deliveries poor. There was little enquiry for stocks. Prices if anything are on the weak side.

Yarn.—Market dull and no improvement likely before China New Year.

EXPORTS

The market for all produce is quiet and no business is reported to have been done. The Wood Oil market is easier. Goatskins are firmer but supplies are scarce. Antimony still unobtainable.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. write as follows in their report dated Feb. 14:

China Cotton.—Due to the very near approach of the Chinese New Year our market during the past week has been practically featureless and very little business was actually consummated, however considerable activity was discernable among the speculative element in concellations of contracts and reaping their harvest of profits.

Receipts from the interior have fallen off to nil and while there was no demand for the staple, prices at the close remained steady buoyed up apparently by the strength now ruling in the Yarn market. Holders appear to be well fortified financially which circumstance would tend to expectations of experiencing higher rates, after the New Year festivities, than those hitherto prevailing. Tone of the market Steady.

N.B.—There will be no issue of this Circular until the first week in March, 1920.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 13.—Exchange quotations:

London	48.49
New York	14.33
Belgium	103
Spain	248.25
Italy	78.75
Rumania	20.50
Switzerland	235.75

French War Loans:

3 percent	57.80
4 percent 1917	71.60
4 percent 1918	71.25
5 percent	87.65

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, February 13.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, February 13:

Rice cleaned: Saigon	280
Green peas: Japan	170
Potato starch	175

Le Havre, February 12:

Cotton, First quality	719
Cotton, Second quality	709
Cotton, Third quality	707

Lyons, February 13:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	450
Italy	485
Syria	360
Japan	420
China	470
Canton	385

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton	Hk. 170 S.
Yangtsze	$180 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$210
Indo-China Pref.	$20
"Shell"	255/—S.
Shanghai Tug Ord.	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug Pref	Tls. 37 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 16 B.
Oriental Cons.	25/—
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$160 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 103 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 120 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 80 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 60 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 58 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 480 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400 B.
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 310 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 42½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 31 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$200
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 11 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12 S.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5⅛ B.
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.55
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 5½
Chempedak	Tls. 1 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¾ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 0.52½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Jula Kalumpong	Tls. 4⅛ S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 10½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 2½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8 S.
Pengkalay Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.60
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.50 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60 S.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.40 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12
Slobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18 S.
S'hai Elec. & Ash	32
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 293

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per s.s. Justin ..... Feb. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Feb. 26

For United Kingdom
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo M. Feb. 18
Per B. & S. s.s Pyrrhus Feb. 19

For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Feb. 16

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Feb. 17

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Feb. 16

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Misses B. Harlan, Weight-man, Morris.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICES MANILA

GROWING IN PRESTIGE & CAPITAL

BRANCHES
37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT & SOLD
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

1 The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER
Manager

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 14	—	New York	Suveric	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	Iconium	Am. A. Line.
Feb. 18	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 18	—	New York	Cape May	Am. A Line
Feb. 19	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co
Feb. 20	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br. S.T. & Co.
Feb. 23	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 25	—	New York	St. Andrews	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 25	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 26	—	New York v. Panama	Tottori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 29	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1	—	Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 1	—	Portland	Montague	Am. A. Line
Mar. 1	—	Seattle	Cross Keys	Am. A. Line
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 10	—	New York, Boston	Hatchie	Am. A. Line
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 11	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am. S. & Dix
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br. J. M. & C.
Mar. 15	—	San Francisco	West Mingo	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 17	—	San Francisco	West Sequana	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 20	—	Portland	Abercos	Am. A. Line
Mar. 22	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 25	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 25	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am. A. Line
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Montcaglo	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Cactus	Am. S. & Dix.
Mar. 29	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 1	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 16	—	Kobe	Takada	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 21	—	Kobe	Arratoon Apcar	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Wakanoura M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 16	—	Calcutta	Takada	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 19	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 19	—	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 19	—	Genoa	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb. 20	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21	—	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 25	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 25	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Feb. 28	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb. 28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 29	—	Liverpool, etc.	Calcutta Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 1	—	London	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	Hwahping	Chi. W. O. & Co.
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut. H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 6	—	London	Kashmir	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 11	—	London	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 12	—	London	Swazi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 12	—	London	Banca	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 16	—	London	Penbrokeshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 22	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 22	—	Liverpool	K. Companion	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital. D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 15	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 23	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 24	—	Manila, Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 6	—	Manila, Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 8	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 11	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Mar. 13	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 16	noon	Chinwangtao	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 16	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 16	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb. 17	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Feb. 17	9.30	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb. 23	—	Dairen, Tsingtao	Suma Maru	Jap. O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klanghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Feb.	16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb.	17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	D.L.	Wuhu	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	18	D.L.	Wuhu	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	20	D.L.	Wuhu	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yunnan	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
				Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MID NIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
9	15	5	1	9	53	3	10

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
7	44	8	25

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
3 10 a.m.	1 41 p.m.	6 43	5 46	5 58	6 31

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

SATURDAY, February 14th.—At China Merchants Lower Wharf at 11 a.m. 20 Rafts and 290 Life Belts.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, February 16th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m., Continuing at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 27th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 108 Bubbling Well Road.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 2nd.—A fine Selection of Choice Wines and Spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, March 8th.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 4 Dennart Estate;

TUESDAY, March 9th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries at 198 Bubbling Well Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
A.B.C. Code Fifth Edition	$25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition	$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition.	$40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

CANADA

The organization meeting of the Canadian Association of China is called to meet in the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, 13 Nanking Road, on Monday, February 16th, 5.15 p.m. It is the duty of every Canadian to attend.

27925

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF SHANGHAI

The annual general meeting of members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m. on Thursday, 19th February, 1920.

All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present.

L. P. O'DRISCOLL,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, February 10th, 1920.

27892

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 348 5 Peking Road.

SANDY MACDONALD

is the smoothest and best little old Scotch Whisky imaginable.

Same quality for fifty years.

Spread the good news—try Sandy Macdonald and then tell your friends.

$100 reward for evidence sufficient to prosecute anyone who offers inferior whisky from a bottle bearing the Sandy Macdonald label.)

Shipped by
Macdonald, Greenless & Williams, Ltd.,
(successors to Alexander & Macdonald, Ltd.)
Leith and London

Sole Agents
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Phone C. 2021.

French Government Loan 1920
5 %

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions to the above loan up to the 20th of March, 1920.

Bonds of 100 Francs will be redeemed within 60 years at 150 Francs each by half-yearly drawings.

Interest at the rate of 5% will be payable twice a year, the 1st of May and 1st of

The Bonds will be free of tax.

French Rente 3½% an "Bons" and "Obligations" de la Defense Nationale, as well as coupons due or to fall due in the course of the present half-year on these securities will be accepted in payment.

The best conditions of exchange will be given by

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
29, The Bund.

27854

Municipal Notification
No. 2674

Election of Councillors and Land Commissioner

Notice is hereby given that the following Ratepayers, duly qualified under Article XIX of the Land Regulations, have been proposed and seconded, and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as Councillors for the Foreign Community of Shanghai for the Municipal year 1920/21—

Messrs. A. E. Algar.
C. M. Bain.
M. Benjamin.
E. T. Byrne.
Lieut.-Col. P. A. Cox, O.B.E.
G. T. M. Edkins.
S. Fessenden.
D. Goh.
A. J. Hughes
W. P. Lambe.
J. F. Macgregor.
H. A. MacIntyre.
W. B. O. Middleton.
Dr. S. A. Ransom.
Mr. A. Brooke Smith.

The Poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17.

No Voting Tickets are issued. Qualified Ratepayers desiring to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations, and to mark on a list the names of the persons, not exceeding nine, for whom they intend to vote.

Qualified Ratepayers who desire to vote are required to attend at either of the Voting Stations mentioned hereunder when Voting Cards will be issued to them bearing the names of the candidates proposed and seconded for election. At least six of these names must be struck out before the Voting Card is signed by the Ratepayer voting, and placed in the Ballot boxes provided. Unsigned Voting Cards or Voting Cards from which less than six names have been struck out, will be rejected by the scrutineers when the votes polled are counted."

Voting Stations will be established at—

The Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Sub-Agency, 9 Broadway.

Notice is hereby also given that Dr. R. S. Ivy, having been duly nominated by landowners, is in accordance with Article VIa of the Land Regulations considered to be elected as Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1920/21.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, February 6, 1920.

27871

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

BIRTH

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Herrick McMichael, a son, at 14 Rue Henry Riviere on Saturday, February 14 1920.

WANTED

Competent interpreter for an established law firm; good pay to the right man. Apply to Box 44, THE CHINA PRESS.

27951 M.2

THE NEW AMHERST RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Third Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 103, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 27th February, 1920, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th February to the 27th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1920.

27952

NOTICE

The Dah Yeu Oil Mill hereby warns the public against buying, taking or negotiating, three promissory notes executed by them and delivered to Kwei Chung Keng (桂仲庚), due at the end of the present Chinese Year, for Tls. 10,000, Tls. 10,000 and Tls. 9,000 respectively. The consideration for the said notes has failed and the Dah Yeu Oil Mill will refuse to admit liability thereon.

DAH YEU OIL MILL,
大有油廠
by Fleming, Davies & Bryan,
their attorneys.

27953

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

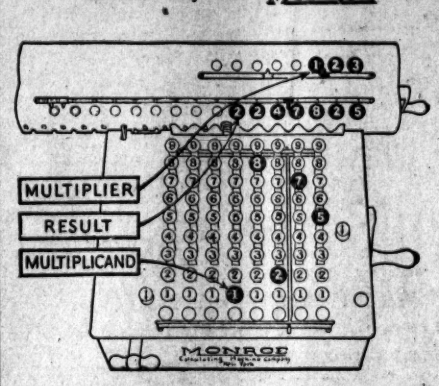
PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

Straight to the Answer

is the way the MONROE works



Examine the diagram on left

Simply press down the keys and turn the handle

The Answer is before you

Phone us for demonstration

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered—the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

On and after the 15th FEBRUARY, 1920.
Our new address is at

No. 15 NANKING ROAD

ENTRANCE—Szechuen Road, Corner of Nanking Road,
Where we will continue our BUSINESS as usual.

THE SWEETMEAT CASTLE,
Established 1865,
PASTRY-COOKS, CONFECTIONERS, BREAD and BISCUIT BAKERS and PROVISION IMPORTERS.
36, Nanking Road.

27839

Chinese Government Railways, TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE,

Notification No. 293.

Chinese (Lunar) New Year Holidays

CURTAILMENT OF TRAIN SERVICE (194/87).

During the Chinese (Lunar) New Year Holidays from 20th to 24th February inclusive, the following trains only will be run:

Express trains Nos. 1 and 2 between Tientsin and Pukow.
Mail trains Nos. 3 and 4 between Tientsin and Pukow.
Local trains Nos. 7 and 8 between Tsinanfu and Hsuchowfu.
Branch line trains Nos. 18 and 19 between Yenchowfu and Tsiningchow.
Branch line trains Nos. 23 and 24 between Lincheng and Tsaochuang.

Goods trains will be run when necessary.

Regular train service will be resumed on and after 25th February, 1920.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, 11th February, 1920. 27939

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1116.

27727

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, big store premises, nicely furnished, in the central district, on Nanking Road, for a short term from 1st March. Apply to Box 46, THE CHINA PRESS.

27950 F.20

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.

27736

PROFESSIONAL

MINING ENGINEERING: In your own home you can receive complete training in Metal and Coal Mining, Prospecting, Smelting, etc. I.C.S. Textbooks easy to study and apply in practice. Necessary supplies such as Blowpiping, Drawing Outfits, etc., carried in stock by China Agency for convenience of students. Write for information today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, chemical engineering training, 30 years, seeks position of responsibility. University graduate. Apply to Box 42, THE CHINA PRESS.

27945 F.15

AMERICAN trading firm, with highest commercial and banking references, desires to represent local concerns dealing in oils, produce, silks, crepe, etc. Indent consignments a specialty. Interview requested. Apply to Box 34, THE CHINA PRESS.

27937 F.15

AMERICAN, with five years experience in exporting and importing, desires whole or part time employment. Thoroughly familiar with American markets. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.

27937 F.15

A LADY steno-typist seeks position. British. Experienced also in mailing and filing Apply to Box 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

27942 F.18

AMERICAN, recent arrival in China, wants to connect with American import and export house March 1st. Best references. Apply to Box 35, THE CHINA PRESS.

27938 F.18

POSITION WANTED, nurse or companion to invalids, reads and writes English and French, from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. Have had six months experience in a hospital. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

27936 F.15

POSITION WANTED as assistant to lady housekeeper in any hotel in Shanghai. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

27936 F.15

ENGINEER, Swiss, who has an extensive and thoroughly up-to-date experience in the control and direction of spooling and weaving factories, and who has also had much experience in the construction and erection of textile factories, desires position in the Orient as sole manager. No offer of a less position will be entertained. Please address to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.

27920

ACCOUNTANT (American) has spare time to take over extra work. Reasonable rates. Write to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS.

27903 F.15

CAPABLE European, Dane, thirty years, is open for engagement. Applicant has long years experience in freight and passenger traffic, insurance and forwarding business. Speaks fluently English, French, German, A.1. references. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.

27917 F.15

INSURANCE position wanted by energetic Chinese. Ten years' experience in fire insurance, both local and provincial. A.1. reference. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

27880 F.15

EXTRA bookkeeping and accounting work undertaken after office hours. Strictly confidential. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

27861 F. 18

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant 25th Feb.: One large front room with board, Bath room and Verandah attached. Suitable for married couple.

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, in Bubbling Well district, comfortably furnished servants' quarters, suitable for bachelor who wishes to study economy combined with comfort. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, in private family, well-furnished bed-sitting-room, suitable for bachelor or married couple, in Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 41, THE CHINA PRESS.

27944 F.15

TO LET, large furnished room with bathroom attached (hot water). Also one small room. Apply 23, North Szechuen Road, Phone North 2554.

27946 F.24

TO LET, flat, consisting of four rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and servants' quarters. Rent Tls. 50.00. In Wayside district. Will sell fittings and furniture below cost. Address or call Freight Department, American Express Company.

27948

TO LET, furnished large and small front bedroom with glazed verandah from the 20th inst.; board if desired, 7 Wayside Road.

27949

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, facing south. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

27940 F.15

TO LET, very nice room for a couple, preferably for bachelors, in private family. Apply 62 Broadway Terrace, at 6 p.m.

27931 F.20

TO LET, with board, on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club, a large comfortable furnished room with private bath. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

27933 F.17

BOARD and residence for two or three friends (gentlemen). Not boarding house. Central. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

27870

UNFURNISHED flat, comprising two large rooms, verandah, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters. Bubbling Well district, on tram. Apply American Post Office, Box 695.

27858

TO LET, furnished room, low rental. Apply 36 Ward Road.

27882 F.17

HOUSES WANTED

TO LET, from 1st of May, for one year or longer, a well-furnished residence in Bubbling Well Road; four large rooms, three small rooms, kitchen, garage, stable and garden. Apply to Box 40, THE CHINA PRESS.

27944 F.15

MARRIED couple from States desire furnished house for three to six months. References exchanged. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

27927 F.15

SITUATIONS VACANT

PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT: One of our Courses in Commercial Illustrating, Newspaper Illustrating, Caricaturing and Cartooning, Magazine and Book Illustrating, Industrial Design, etc., will give you preparation for pleasant and well-paid employment. Increased use of advertising in China demands more Commercial Illustrators. I.C.S. Illustrating Courses include drawing outfits and materials needed. Send for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, stenographer. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

27926 F.15

WANTED, a Chinese mechanical engineer, fully qualified, with European or American certificate. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

27932 F.18

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for six months, very desirable foreign residence, in fine residential district. Seven rooms, large garden, tennis lawn. Furniture to be taken over by new tenant. Rental Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

27947

TO LET, three-roomed house on Tongshan Road, consisting of living room, two bedrooms, bathroom and kitchen, all furnished. Ready for use the moment you shift in. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

27936 F.15

NO. 54 Avenue Road: Six-roomed house with attic to let, for six month or more. Apply to Box 39, THE CHINA PRESS.

27943 F.18

FOR RENT: Cosy home, five rooms, bath and kitchen, nicely furnished: attractive location, Yangtszepoo district: three years lease. Will sell furniture if desired. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

F.17

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

27781

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN (English), of quiet habits would like a small room with board in a private house. Please apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

27941 F.18

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

27730

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, Colt automatic revolver, 45 caliber, 2 extra magazines 60 rounds ammunition. Apply to Box 43, THE CHINA PRESS.

27945 F.15

FOR SALE, one 30-inch centrifugal ventilating fan and 4 horse-power motor, air-washer for same, and ventilating trunk, suitable for any building requiring forced air for ventilation. For specifications and full particulars, apply to C. Matthews, Masonic Hall.

27834

FOR SALE, 30 calibre Remington auto-loading rifle, 351 Winchester, and 20 gauge Winchester shot-gun, Squires and Bingham Co.

27916

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

27729

FOR SALE, one Savings Society Bond, three years paid up. Will sell for $300. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

27929 F.17

FOR SALE, Screw cutting engine lathe, new, with complete equipment, American make. Particulars on request. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

27921 F.15

I. S. SOCIETY'S BOND for sale, three years paid. Owner leaving Shanghai. Offers to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

27915 F.15

WANTED, one bicycle for boy 11 years old. State price and condition. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

27922 F.15

FOR SALE, 3A roll film "Graflex" camera, autographic. The outfit is in first-class condition. Is fitted with the F.4.5 lens and shutter working to 1/1000 of a second. Price $125. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

27887 F.17

FOR SALE, as an exceptional bargain, five-passenger Overland car, large model, 35 horse-power. Electric lights and starter, new top, new tyres, complete set of tools and accessories. Car in perfect running order. Economical fuel consumption. No reasonable offer refused. Owner going home reason for selling. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

27888 F.15

A Seven-Passenger "Limousine of the Air"

First American Passenger Aeroplane for Private Service With Comfortable Enclosed Body, How Fast It Will Go, What It Costs to Run and What It Is Used For

WE think of the aeroplane as an instrument of war—something belonging to the Army or Navy along with artillery, torpedoes and trench mortars.

But the flying machine has taken on a wider field of usefulness than its military service. In this country the Post Office Department has done a little toward using aeroplanes in fast mail service, but these have been Army machines.

The first real specially constructed commercial aeroplanes have been built abroad and put into commission for the London-to-Paris service. This is now a regularly established passenger and baggage service between these two great European capitals. The distance between London and Paris is about 235 miles and the passenger planes cover it in about 3 hours. And similar service in America will soon be inaugurated.

In this commercial service between London and Paris the familiar military machines are not used. A special design of aeroplane has been constructed with all the luxuries of a Pullman car. There is a fine saloon fitted with carpets and fifteen windows.

Passengers sit in velvet cushioned arm chairs, with receptacles at their elbows for maps, books and papers. A handsome clock and ornate mirrors give a tone of elegance to the interior, which is lighted by electricity.

In addition to wireless telegraph there is a wireless telephone equipment connecting with land stations. There are also spacious luggage room and pilot's cockpit. The machine is designed to carry about 5,000 pounds when fully loaded. Two engines of 450 horse-power propel the aeroplane.

The London-to-Paris service is now in its fourth month, with increasing patronage, both passenger and freight.

The Handley-Page Transportation Company operates the daily service between London and Paris, leaving the Hounslow Airdrome at noon and arriving in Paris at 3 p. m. These machines carry ten passengers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays smaller machines are used, which carry only four passengers. There is no service on Sunday.

A ticket for the trip, which costs 15 pounds and 15 shillings, or at present exchange, about $59, entitles the holder to take along 30 pounds of baggage. Any excess of this amount is charged for.

The landing in Paris is made at Le Bourget Airdrome, whence passengers are carried in motor buses to Paris. In London motor bus service is maintained between Cooks Tours, Pall Mall Office, Picadilly Hotel and the Hounslow Field. This transportation is included in the cost of the ticket.

England's passenger air express service from London to Paris has been in operation since August 25, of this year, and since then the machines have flown a total of 53,000 miles.

Although Great Britain has been the pioneer in establishing a regular scheduled passenger service of the air, surrounding the traveller with every comfort of a palatial parlor car, the United States, however, is making rapid strides toward the inauguration of similar air routes for the transportation of passenges.

Already the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation has one plane in operation which is designed for passenger carrying and this machine is somewhat similar to those which are being used on the London-to-Paris route.

The luxurious air limousine which the Curtiss company has built, photographs of which appear on this page, is called The Eagle and numerous trial flights have been made with great success. It seats eight persons in all, or seven passangers besides the pilot. This is one more passenger than even the largest automobiles seat. It is seldom that a private automobile, unless especially designed, is constructed to carry more than six passengers and a chauffeur, or seven in all.

View Inside the Long Limousine.

Six months of experimental work were necessary before the Curtiss Eagle was sent away on her initial trial and the cost of this work, together with the actual cost of constructing the machine, has made its building price total $100,000.

The greatest success has been encountered with the machine and plans are now completed for placing this type of passenger carrying aircraft on a production basis. All the needed data having been accumulated and all of the required tests having been made, The Eagle design is now being sold to private enterprises which have been incorporated for air passenger service.

The first machine to be sold has been disposed of by the Denver agent of the Curtiss Company to a local concern there. This company is going to start air passenger traffic between Denver and Estes Park. The latter is ten thousand feet up in the Rocky Mountains, about 125 miles from Denver. It is one of the most famous sightseeing points in the West and is now accessible only by motor bus.

Another plane is being negotiated for by a construction company in California, which is building a tunnel between two lakes where there is a difference of about 6,000 feet in their respective altitudes. Carrying the materials to these levels is arduous and expensive, and the attempt will be made to make deliveries by the air route. The machine will also be especially desirable for the transportation of engineers, workers and executives.

The new Curtiss air bus is a biplane which has been particularly designed for carrying either freight or passengers. For commercial success it is expedient, naturally, that the cost of upkeep and operation shall be low in addition to a comparatively low buying price.

Hence this machine, which sells for $40,000, is of medium size. The larger the plane the greater the horse-power needed to propel it, and engines of great power constitute the most expensive items in a plane's construction.

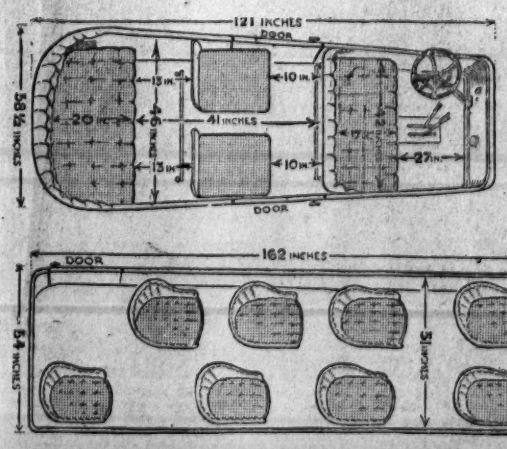
The eagle has a wing spread of 61 feet 4 inches, and from the nose in front to the end of the tail is 36 feet 9 inches long. Standing at rest on the ground its height is 12 feet 4 inches.

Three motors of 150-horsepower each give is a maximum speed of 105 miles per hour, and each one of these engines cost $5,000 apiece. An altitude of 10,000 feet is easily accomplished.

The builders of The Eagle have made every effort to carry out the resemblance to the king of birds further than in name. The enclosed limousine body is painted at the front with the head and beak of an eagle, while the landing wheels were originally painted to represent claws. springs and body painted a rich brown add to the illusion.

The passenger compartment within is, of course, the most interesting feature. The whole is glassed in with wide windows which afford an unobstructed view in all directions. Eight leather-tufted wicker easy chairs, arranged four on each side—as in a Pullman parlor car—enable the traveller to lounge in absolute comfort.

This room, from the back of the pilot's chair and its parallel companion chair, is about ten feet long and carpeted throughout. In the floors are electric radiators to keep the room heated. The electricity is generated for this purpose and for lighting by the main motors, which may be connected up with a small electric generator.



Comparative Diagrams Showing the Difference in the Size of a Large Seven-Seat Automobile Limousine and the Roomy Eight-Seat Aeroplane Limousine.

The cabin is 4 feet 3 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches high. The aisle between the seats is 6 inches wide, and while this seems to be very narrow the seats are so placed that the chairs on one side are opposite the intervals between the seats on the other, and in this way considerable more space is gained for moving about. Between the seats from front to rear the distance is one yard.

No facilities are afforded on board for the cooking of meals. As the cruising radius of this type is limited to 475 miles, or at most a five-hour trip, light lunches carried in hampers and hot foods and drinks contained in vacuum bottles are deemed sufficient for the satisfaction of the passengers' appetites.

A baggage compartment in the rear of the passenger saloon is another feature. This room is sufficiently large to accommodate grips and luggage up to a total weight of 200 pounds.

The carrying capacity is 1,350 pounds and the amount of freight that may be carried is governed by the gross weight of the eight passengers. If it is desirable or necessary to use the machine as a freight carrier the chairs may be lifted out, the carpet taken up and the entire space—aside from the pilot's seat—given over to the load.

The Curtiss engineers maintain that $1.50 per mile will cover all of the costs for every mile that the eagle type is operated in the air. This includes salary of the pilot—which in the case of Curtiss pilots range from $50 to $75 per week—cost of upkeep, depreciation, insurance, gas and oil consumption.

It is interesting, therefore, to make a comparison as to what it costs a person to take a 100-mile trip by air and by automobile and rail, respectively.

The operating cost of a 100-mile journey by air would be $150. A concern would have to charge at least 50 per cent of this sum additional in order to net a profit and pay overhead expenses of maintaining terminals and their complement of employees. The total charge then would be $225 for the trip. Dividing this sum between the seven passengers the fare would be $32 each.

By hired automobile—a New York company renting large motor cars estimates—over good highways it would cost thirty-five cents per mile. The 100-mile trip would, therefore, stand each of the six passengers, in a seven-passenger car with chauffeur, about $6.

A 100-mile journey by railroad costs three cents per mile, to which adding the Government tax and Pullman charge the total amounts to $4.

The air journey would, therefore, cost about eight times that of the rail and five and a half times that of the motor trip. However, the trip by air can be made in less than half the time of the rail and three times quicker than by motor.

It must be remembered also that the air ticket costs more than the others because of the fact that aeroplane construction is not yet standardized; that motors costing $5,000 and $6,000 have to be run until worthless by way of experimentation, and entire planes broken up to determine their various breaking points. Some time in the near future, when a great deal more flying knowledge is acquired and various construction materials have been definitely proven, then builders of aeroplanes will be able to standardize their machines and bring the price down to a figure considerably below that of such types as The Eagle, which now stands at $40,000.

Those passengers who have been aboard The Eagle on some of her 82 flights have been enthusiastic over their experience. Some of these are Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General and head of the aerial mail; General Charles T. Menoher, director of the Air Service; Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the commandant of the United States Marine Corps; General L. E. O. Charlton, British Air Attache; Herman Lundquist, Speaker of the Lower House of Sweden; Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, of the NC-4, and representatives from practically all the foreign embassies.

It is said that the outstanding impression in riding is the almost total absence of the feeling that one is speeding through the air. While the roar from the motors is slightly disturbing at first, this gradually disappears as one becomes accustomed to the noise. It is possible to read and write comfortable, and a game of cards may even be indulged in to while away the time. The enclosed cabin shuts out the rushing wind.

When the machine is starting and while running along the ground the wheels are so well equipped for the absorbing of shocks that one does not experience any discomfort from jarring. It is just like riding in an automobile on a smooth road.

In the air there is absolutely no vibration. The sense of stability is said to be very strong and one feels quite secure. The absence of side swaying and the noise from pounding on rails, as experienced in railroad coaches, make the air journey far more enjoyable. There is also no danger of losing one's equilibruim, as people frequently do when a train is rounding a curve, for in the air limousine the plane banks and thus attends to the superlevating of the outer rail.

Mid Winter Wraps and Gowns by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Charming New Gown of Chiffon and Brocade. *("Lucile")*

A Sweater Wrap of Velour. *("Lucile")*

A Wrap of Latest Mode. *("Lucile")*

By Lady Duff-Gordon *("Lucile")*

MIDWINTER sees extremes of the mode. They are displayed at the time of display of the most striking and fashionable attire afternoon and evening.

On the right hand you see one of the smartest of the season's gowns for dinner or the dance. It is built of those two extremes of material for evening wear, filmiest chiffon and heavy velvet brocade. It is as though I had set out to fashion a robe of cobwebby texture, diaphanous as the silver threads spun of a sunny afternoon and stretched hammock-like between maple leaves. And that when the diaphanous attire had reached the waist line I had invoked my feminine prerogative and changed my mind—that I had regretted my chiffon beginning and atoned for it by a stately skirt of velvet draped with the dignity becoming a dowager wearer. Only—there is an only in all chic attire—observe that a caprice has lifted the brocade at the back, revealing an underslip of chiffon with lace insets.

The drapery, slit at sides and back, is faced with satin. This satin is combined with the material of the drapery in a wide crush girdle. The skirt reaches above the waist and meets the chiffon bodice at a low bust line, where it is fastened with a huge, round jewelled ornament of Oriental design. The chiffon of the bodice is tucked at wide intervals. The long undersleeve, falling over the hand to the knuckles, is also tucked.

The wrap, pictured on the left, is a good example of the cloaks most favored at the moment. They are lineal successors of the wide cape popular last season. You will notice that this wrap is double, the under width enveloping the knees as a skirt.

The small middle figure discloses a striped velour sweater, with a short sash extending from the sides to the front. The cuffs and collar are of fox.

Plain Bodice, Full Short Skirt

That Is What Fashion Winds From Paris Seem To Be Bringing For Spring Wear

(*New York Times*)

At this season of the year in Paris straws show which way the wind of fashion is blowing. And, while we wait for the authentic news from the Spring openings, those of us who are wise in such matters form some idea of what is coming.

Some of the cables from Paris and some of the returning buyers declare that the Spanish influence will predominate for Spring. Others insist that it is a Chinese influence which will prevail, while still another recognized authority has declared that Paris is pushing Roman, Greek, and Egyptian art as a standard for the new things of Spring. Indications are at least that the Spanish influence which proved largely influential in the styles of Winter will carry over into the Spring months. This means that there is much room for lace and frills and full skirts and for many more of the picturesque features which only a woman knows how to appreciate and to do honor in her dressing.

In Paris they are busily making gowns for their patrons to take away to the Riviera, to Nice, and to Monte Carlo—those resorts which call the smart Parisienne just now. Call them mid-season gowns if you will. They represent none the less a breaking away from the clothes of the Winter and, we have learned from experience, they show which way the styles for the next season are leaning. Jenny makes much of taffeta, and one of her evening gowns of the simplest sort of construction is made of this perky material. The sides of the skirt are full and puffed to a lining at the bottom, while the front hangs in a flat panel and is embroidered with two golden cross strips, one above the other. The bodice is draped, closely fitting the figure, and it shows a repetition of the skirt embroidery applied to each side of the front. There are no sleeves at all, after the manner of the smartest of evening frocks, but tiny shoulder bands of the black silk are embroidered in a trailing line of gold thread faintly to echo the embroidered spots on the other portions of the gown.

TAFFETA GOOD FOR SPRING

This tendency toward taffeta cannot be ignored. It will, beyond a doubt, be good for Spring and this faithfulness to the silk exhibited by one of the smartest dressmakers in Paris speaks well for its general popularity on both sides of the water. Daytime frocks, evening frocks and afternoon frocks of this material made up with only the slightest suggestion of trimming are decidedly smart, and they are done in interesting new colors. Cerise, mouse gray, blue and sun brown are used in this material and in all of the various other stuffs that are used in the making of Spring clothes. Indeed, they are heralded as the really leading colors and for Parisiennes who rather lean to more somber colors, they seem like rather bright and hopeful signs.

The fact seems to be established that skirts will be quite short and very much more full for Spring. Pleated skirts, instead of falling from favor, are certainly gaining in popularity. They are pleated flat; sometimes they are done in accordion pleats, sometimes they are laid in side pleats and again they are pressed into narrow, close-lying box pleats. There is a new fashion of the tight basque that is particularly attractive when worn with a skirt of this character. One of the new models has a skirt in fine accordion pleats made of a light putty colored silk velour and this is added to a tight little basque of velvet of a darker tone in the same color. There is a little, flounced peplum not wider than five inches which sticks out above the hips and cleverly accentuates the full straight lines of the skirt that falls beneath it.

Lanvin has produced a mid-season combination of pleated skirt and coat which is entirely novel in character and has that about it which may point to other things of this type being done later on. The foundation material is gray velour de laine and the skirt is pleated in tiny side pleats. Then there is a loose straight coat embroidered over its entire surface with an all-over pattern worked out in waxed linen threads combined with outlinings of gold. The coat parts in a curved line at the front and shows a bit of a bodice of the plain gray velours having but a spot of the coat's embroidery at the neckline. Then to add another touch, Lanvin has used long-haired gray fur for the straight, upstanding collar and the wide, straight cuffs.

SKIRT AND BODICE EFFECTS

One pat description of the coming Paris styles given by an expert acquainted with all of their slightest vagaries, was that "skirts would be full and elaborately trimmed while the bodices would be plain with no trimming." This is a reversal of the usual order of things and a change that will be enthusiastically welcomed by those who were tiring of montony. The fact is that all of the new sketches and descriptions show full, straight line skirts, except that some more formal gowns are still draped.

On account of the shortness of the skirts, shoes are coming in for an unusual amount of attention—even in face of the extravagant prevailing prices of footgear. In Paris, where shoes are even more expensive then they are here, fashion decrees that they shall be more elaborate and fascinating than they have been all along. The reports are that young fortunes are being spent upon footwear—slippers and silk stockings, which latter are almost unobtainable on the other side of the water. The short skirts almost demand high heeled shoes. Flat, sensible things don't seem to fill the bill at all. They are only good for the very most sporting of sport clothes and all the rest of the new frocks are incomplete unless they are accompanied by the high, French heels.

Paris promises that the suits for Spring will be long as to coat and short as to skirt so that the two meet within four or five inches. This is an extremely graceful line and one that has its great advantages for overly full figures as it tends to lengthen the lines perceptibly and to flatten out any undue curves and humps. There is another interesting suit report—interesting because a suit is so much of a necessity in Springtime—that is that lingerie collars and cuffs will be very smart worn with tailored and street suits. For a long time we have been denied this feminine frilliness if we would be smart, and the change will be welcome to many who disliked the hard lines of unembellished collars and cuffs. Here is a chance for the use of more lace, which has been a favorite garniture during the Winter and which gives every promise of continuing its favor among the woman.

HATS FOR SPRING

Hats for Spring are already beginning to appear, and some have already been imported from Paris. They promise to have every becoming line that has been proved and found true, and there seems every probability that those favorite turn-back-from-the-face turbans will survive. The new ones from Paris are embroidered in theads of silver and gold and in colors. They are made of satin as well as of the wood velours and other rough, woolly fabrics. They are beautiful, and we over here have proved conclusively that we like them. Few are the ornaments that they carry with them. They like best to frame the face picturesquely, to curve about the ears in a way cleverly adapted to the individual face and to provide just a general softness of outline as an expert finish for a costume.

Toile cire, which has had a great success during the last season in smart circles and which is, in reality, but an exceedingly fine oilcloth, will be continued by the French designers. They are using, too, a satin with a waxed surface, the gloss of which gives a very distinguished look to the draped hats.

One of the new big hats for Spring is made of so-called nigger-brown satin. The crown is flat and quite puffed and the brim is outlined, by way of the only touch of trimming, by two rows of a rough straw braid in a lighter brown tone. Another one with a turned back brim is made of dark blue toile cire and has grouped on its brim little clusters of straw roses in bright colors.

Leather hats, or rather the little close fitting, leather turbans, will be carried on. There is a new one in beige trimmed with a gilded wing jutting coquettishly.

Rodier has brought out some exquisite new materials which in themselves are enough to inspire the creation of lovelier gowns than ever. His cotton fabrics for Summer are reported to be especially beautiful. The influence of the foreign countries drawn into the limelight by reason of the war is seen in the coloring and weave of the new fabrics which have frequently been named for the countries which inspired the creations. There is, for instance, a crepe Rumania, done in bright reds and blues and other primary colors.

Another crepe of heavier quality is called crepe Slovakia, and this is ornamented with heavy embroideries. Then there are other stunning fabrics with weird names such as Rumanian cisele, Moussajour, &c.

An interesting braid brought out by Rodier is called raphia ruffia. It is a dyed grass that comes from Madagascar. Then the French have used dyed strips of raphia to embroider on woolen materials, such as wool velour. The effect is extremely telling and the idea is quite a new one—that is, for use in this manner.

At the beginning of the Winter season much was said about the extremely low cut evening gowns that were being affected by the Parisienne, but that scare has passed away. The weather is really too icy cold over there to permit of all that uncovered space on the human body, and even female vanity is not brave enough to weather the frosty gale. So it has become the fashion to go in for ample and handsome furs in the place of scant evening apparel. The Parisienne knows from hard and bitter experience that there will be insufficient heat wherever she is going, and she optimistically turns her attention to the outer apparel which she has reason to believe will be the part of her costume most strongly in evidence during the evening. The furs, they say, have been handsomer than ever before and the jewels more gorgeous.

The styles of the popular fur wraps and cloaks seem to indicate that the semi-wrap coat will again be popular for Spring, and for this many women will be grateful because there is nothing more graceful nor according to womanly desires than the coat that wraps about the figure and helps to reveal its best lines.

Their Use

If there were fewer fools, about, the world would be a much more pleasant place to live in. Only it would be harder to make a living.

—London *Blighty*.

Explained

The Judge: "You were found under a bed with a bag of tools. Any excuse?"

The Prisoner: "Force of habit, yer washup! I've been a motorist."

—London *Opinion*.

Extravagant

Two English mothers were talking about the jam ration. "Wot's four ounces of jam a week to my baby," said one of them. "Why, I used to wash an ounce off his face after tea every day."

—Boston *Transcript*.

Old As Things Go

Mrs. Morningcall: "When you spoke of your maid as an old family retainer I expected to see an older person. How long has she been in your family?"

Mrs. Rooral: "Ever since last Wednesday."

London *Opinion*.

Appreciation

Husband (handing his wife some money): "There, Amelia, is five pounds, and it has bothered me a little to get it for you. I think I deserve a little applause."

Wife:—"Applause? Why, my dear, you deserve an encore."

London *Blighty*.

Companions In Crime

Customer: "Do you make any reduction for those in the same line of business?"

Waiter: "Yes: are you a restaurant keeper?"

Customer: "No—I'm a robber."

—*Le Rire*, Paris.

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2nd, we shall open

A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

YUEN SUNG-TAI—FUR DEALERS

Established over 20 years

4 Honan Road: Phone. C. 4048: Branch Office: C. 123 Honan Road.

Noble's VALUE IS WORLD FAMOUS

Famous, not only in the Old Country, but throughout the World, are the superb values obtainable from John Noble's.

You should send today for the wonderful 68-page Catalogue, giving full particulars and hundreds of illustrations of the very latest styles in Women's, Men's and Children's Wear, Dress Materials, Foot wear and all kinds of Household Requirements, such as Linens, Sheetings, Curtains, Bedding, Cutlery, etc.

Buy all such goods direct from England—from Noble's, the actual manufacturers, and thus save middle profits. Everything offered you by Noble's will give you extreme satisfaction in quality of material, design, workmanship and price.

To save writing to England in the first place, copies of John Noble's Catalogue may be obtained, post free, from the offices of the North China Daily News, Shanghai.

PATTERNS John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns of dress materials, post free, on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES [in full] should wherever possible be sent by Money Order or by Bank Draft, payable at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE LD. Brook Street Mills, Manchester, Eng.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Leading Lace Merchant in the Orient

in

HAND-MADE LACE

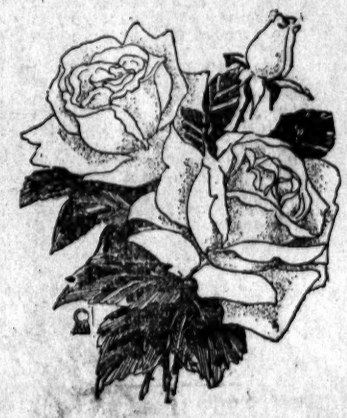
in

Filet, Crochet, Cluny, Venetian, and Various Fine Needle-Works

Best quality at Moderate Prices

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fragrant as a rose



When you open a jar of Pond's Vanishing Cream the Jacque Rose fragrance rises as dainty and fresh as from a real rose blossom.

Its inviting perfume is only one of the several distinctive features which make Vanishing Cream so much more delightful than other preparations.

Another charming feature of Vanishing Cream is the ease and rapidity with which it is absorbed by the skin. It may be applied freely at any time without injury to gloves, veil or clothing.

Used before exposure to cold or wind, you will find Vanishing Cream the most wonderfully effective preventative against chaps, dryness and irritation, that you ever imagined.

TRY VANISHING CREAM for yourself. If your druggist does not keep it send to Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd. for a trial tube.

Pond's Extract Campany's

Vanishing Cream

POND'S EXTRACT—"The Standard for 60 Years"

soothes and cools in emergency, particularly for those every-day injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns, etc.

Health, Beauty And The Home

Cornish Pasties

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

A NUMBER of years ago when I was a teache. . lived and taught in northern Michigan. Most of the community was either Scandinavian or Cornish, and it being a mining district I made the acquaintance of that sturdy type, the Welsh or Cornish miner. Boarding houses being scarce, I lived with the family of the school superintendent and, naturally, ate the same food and received the same treatment as one of the family.

Two dishes stand out conspicuously from that past era of mine—cakes and bread flavored and colored with saffron and the familiar daily pasty. Perhaps few persons like the highly odorous yellow flavor of saffron in their bread—although I sincerely did and thus gained a great record with the mothers of my pupils—but surely all of us can profit by learning more about the kind of dish of which a pasty is typical.

For those who have never eaten this dish, let me explain that it is a kind of meat pie. The pasty, as its name indicates, is made of a pastry such as a rich biscuit dough, rolled out. The filling is chopped meat, or meat in small pieces, accompanied by cut-up carrots, potatoes and turnips. Indeed, it is a stew packed into an envelope of paste and then baked and eaten hot or cold. Most pasties are small enough for an individual serving. They are usually triangular in shape, like our famous apple turnovers. And on a cold day, after a walk or any exercise resulting in good appetite, give me a Cornish pasty!

Now what are the merits which make the pasty so well worthy of our careful attention? First it is a one-piece meal, the kind of dish which is all in one, with vegetables and meats combined in one serving. This means fewer dishes to wash and also easier table serving. Bread and potatoes are hardly needed, for the pasty supplies all the necessary food elements. It gives us the fat and flour of the pastry, the meat, the vegetables and gravy all in one excellent and attractive-looking serving. Since it is easy to keep hot for a long time, it is excellent as a meal where dinner must be held over for some time.

Also it is most economical. And since some of us may still be looking for dishes that cost little but give much, the pasty holds first rank. Because in it we may use inexpensive cuts of meat, such as the shoulder, chuck, flank, brisket. A little meat goes a long way in such a dish when it is eked out with so many vegetables. I should say that about half the amount of meat usually consumed by a family would, if put into pasty form, serve double that number.

And it is so easy to make. Is there any woman who cannot roll out a rich biscuit dough, fill it with a well-seasoned stew and bake it? It is a dish almost impossible to spoil, since the baking in the oven is far more certain than frying and boiling.

The other night I dined in what is called a Russian inn, in one of our large cities. And there I ordered "peroshny." A queer word, but an excellent dish.

Here again we have the combination of dough rolled out, with a hash of either meat or vegetables laid on it, another layer of dough on top, and the whole baked until a crisp brown. Then a slice or triangle of the "peroshny" is cut and eaten with soup. The custom is that meat "peroshny" is eaten with vegetable soup, while a vegetable "peroshny" is eaten with a soup made from meat stock.

I had a bowl of Russian cabbage soup and a meat "peroshny," and I was so filled up that I couldn't eat another morsel. In short, such dishes are complete meals and suffice with two courses instead of the many courses some housekeepers seem to think necessary. Often this "peroshny" is filled into a fritter batter and cooked in deep fat, when again it is delicious.

Why do we not prepare more dishes of this pattern and kind—meat hash, plus pastry, plus some vegetables—instead of the eternal steak, chops and roast demanded by Americans? A meat pie is a staple dish in England and most other countries. In the hunting season a rabbit pie would be a welcome novelty. A beef and kidney pie is another way of treating inexpensive steak or chuck, with a crust and a few kidneys for flavoring. We have such a pie almost once a week in my home, yet I have had many guests who told me they had never eaten it before.

A Portrait That Gives an Excellent Idea of Lina Cavalieri's Ex traordinary Beauty.

(Photo by Charlotte Fairchild.)

A fish pie is a great delicacy in countries where fish is abundant. A pie of halibut, or any white fish, even an eel pie, is a treat highly esteemed in many parts of the world. Naturally, since the crust contains some fat or shortening it makes a richer dish than if the same food were eaten alone. But in cold weather, when the body can stand additional fats and heat, such dishes are admirable as body warmers and "fillers" for the hungry boy and working man.

A fritter batter is a most easy thing to prepare. It can be used in many ways, either with meat or fruits or vegetables. By using the leftovers, running them through the chopper and seasoning well we first make the necessary force meat. Then roll or dip into the batter, drop into fat just below the smoking point, and in a few moments you will be rewarded by a delicious and most substantial Winter dish. Since the fat in which any food is cooked may be used over and over again after straining there is no extravagance in this kind of cooking. I prefer shortening of cocoanut oil or cottonseed to any lard for such work.

I wonder how many of us who are constantly thinking of new dishes ever take the trouble to go to the library and hunt up new cookbooks? It is not necessary to buy these books unless you feel able to. There are shelves and shelves of cookbooks in every good library, and they will give you no end of valuable information about new foods and new ways of preparing old ones.

Beautiful Ears

By Lina Cavalieri

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

WELL-SHAPED EARS should be of a size proportionate to the size of the head. If they are well set into the head, being neither too prominent nor too obscure, nature has done her part in giving you good-looking ears, and you must by care supplement her gifts.

You must keep your ear properly cleansed. Guard your hearing carefully and see that it is kept as acute as possible. The ears must also be of wholesome color, and as fine texture as possible. If nature has not done her share in your case, then you must do more than your own.

If the ears are too large, little can be done, though a well-known beauty specialist once had some success in what he called the crumpling process. He taught his patients to squeeze the ears into smaller compass by gently crushing or crumpling the outer rims of cartilage between the fingers.

But for the ear that stands out too prominently from the head, the ear hood or harness is a good and scientific a.d. Made of strong tape and fastened with transverse lines so that the pressure upon the ear is not only lengthwise, but crosswise, horizontal and diagonal, the close-fitting cap fits tightly over the scalp and hair, and yet the large spaces between the tape and the hair afford plenty of free ventilation for the scalp.

If the ear is not prominent enough, lying too close to the head, it can be much improved, especially in youth, by gentle pulling with the fingers dipped into a mixture of glycerine and rose water. Begin at the top of the ear and pull the ear slowly upward. Repeat the same process backward. And pull the lobe downward. Place the first two fingers of the hand behind the ear and with the thumb roll the cartilage over the two fingers, then reverse and roll it over the thumb, at the same time gently stretching it. In a few weeks this treatment will cause a decided improvement in the general appearance of the ear.

The ivory swabs, with a tiny spoon at one end and a small sponge at the other end are good ear cleansers, if carefully used, but you must remember that the ear is as delicate an organ as the eye and must be gently handled.

If the wax in the ears has become hardened pour into them a few drops of warm, never cold or hot, olive oil. After a few minutes turn the head over and allow that which has not been absorbed by the wax to run out.

Follow this step of the treatment by syringing the ear gently with tepid water. Be careful to use only slight force, for instance as much as is used in an ordinary perfume atomizer or small nasal douche, for the menace of bursting ear drums is a serious one. Let the water remain in a few minutes, then, turning the head, allow it to run out. This time the ear pick can be used again and generally with success. If you fail, then go to a good ear specialist and put yourself entirely in his hands.

Sometimes there is an unpleasant discharge from the ear. This usually indicates an infection and shows your immediate need of the services of an ear specialist. The most unpleasant results can be avoided by syringing the ear carefully with an ear syringe filled with half a cup of warm water, to which a few drops of carbolic acid have been added.

Never use a sharp instrument like a pin or a hairpin in the ear or, if you feel you must use something to allay the intolerable itching, then use the closed end of a hair pin that has been well wrapped around with cotton.

Occasionally we see ears that are otherwise well kept and whole some disfigured at the orifice by a few bristling stiff hairs. This is usually found among men. Such hairs, unless very strong and stiff may be removed by the use of tweezers, without pain, if the outer part of the ear is first prepared by an ether spray. However, this, though often done, is too difficult an operation to be safely performed by one's self, in my opinion. I should advise going to a physician and paying for his skilled touch and his knowledge of antiseptic remedies.

The normal color of the ear is a delicate pink. When the ears are chronically red, they may have been rudely handled, or there may be an irritation caused by extreme cold or excessive steam heat.

Beauty's Question Box

PLEASE advise me as to the best method of reducing a swollen nose to its normal size.—MAY C. B.

Massage the nose gently with a light stroking motion, outward and upward toward the inner corner of the eye. Here is a reducing lotion that may be used to advantage while massaging it:

Iodide of potassium	1 ounce
Alcohol	12 ounces

AT twenty-one my hair is turning gray and is very thin. Kindly advise me.—VIRGINIA W.

It is extremely unusual for one so young to have the hair begin to turn gray like yours. However, I do not take much stock in the theory of an inherited tendency to grow gray early. Scientists have never been able to tell us the exact cause for this condition, but it is very evident that, for one reason or another, the supply of coloring matter is exhausted. The scalp is probably very dry also. Treatment for this involves a systematic course of massage and the daily application of stimulating tonics.

I AM rather stout about the hips and would like to reduce. I am not much of a walker. —MRS. J. M. B.

If you expect to reduce your hips it is highly necessary that you do more walking. Reduce your amount of food, also, by eliminating one meal entirely, preferably luncheon. Massage and exercise are the best hope of the woman with the over-developed hips. Here is an absorbent remedy which can be rubbed into the hips by a daily vigorous massage:

Tincture of iodine	15 minims
Iodide of potassium	30 grains
Hyposulphite of soda	10 grains
Distilled water	3½ ounces
Aniseed water	85 minims

LATELY my eyes always appear half closed. What can I do to widen them to their original size?—ALICE J.

The eye is extremely sympathetic to the general nervous condition and to your mental state. Grief or worry will dull the eye and apparently diminish its size in a very short time. Your diet must include only the plainest and most nourishing of foods. Late hours or excessive fatigue must be avoided. You may be putting too much time upon close and exacting work. Rest and a complete change of occupation will often restore the eyes to a normal condition right away, provided they are also bathed twice a day in very warm salt water.

KINDLY advise me if it is safe to have an operation performed on the nose. Mine is very badly shaped and I am thinking of having this done.—NANCY LEE.

Such an operations is safe enough if you will take care to avail yourself of the services of the most skillful surgeon you can secure and then follow his advice implicitly.

WILL you kindly tell me how I can remove a hump of flesh on the point of my nose?—MILDRED D.

This can be remedied to a certain extent by a daily massage. Use thumb and forefinger with a rotary or upward motion to a point near the inner corner of the eye. The pressure must be very gentle and the stroke movement always upward and outward.

KINDLY inform me how to enlarge my bust. I have tried several things without success.—M. C. M.

Massage this region very gently every day with a little cocoa-butter or olive oil. This formula also has been used with marked success. It should be applied to the bust at night with a light, firm touch:

Fresh lard	100 grams
Alcohol (80 per cent)	20 grams
Essence of rosemary	11 drops
Essence of bergamot	11 drops

PLEASE advise me how to reduce. Am only sixteen, but I weigh 198 pounds and am five feet, two inches tall.—DISCOURAGED.

You must cut down on your food supply and take more out-of-doors exercise. Your dietary should be composed chiefly of fruits and vegetables, thin soups and lean meats. White bread, candies and sweet desserts must be taboo. Train yourself to walk at least three miles daily, rain or shine, and take up a certain amount of gymnasium work every day.

WILL you please advise me of a good massaging cream to keep my face in proper condition?—MRS. A. L.

Here is my favorite food and tissue building cream with which you could massage your face every night before you retire:

Lanolin	10 grams
Oil of almonds	100 grams
Rosewater	100 grams
White wax	5 grams
Oil of rose geranium	6 drops

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Stewed Fruit, Oatmeal, Toast, Coffee.	Apples, Rice Omelet, Muffins, Coffee.	Canned Fruit, Cereal, Codfish Balls, Tomato Marmalade, Coffee.	Oatmeal with Raisins, Scrapple, Whole Wheat Muffins, Coffee.	Cereal with Stewed Figs and Top Milk, Buckwheat Cakes, Coffee.	Apples Baked with Sausage Balls, Muffins, Coffee.	Stewed Prunes, German Coffee Cake, Coffee.
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Stewed Potatoes with Grated Cheese, Cabbage Salad, Rolls, Tea.	Mutton Hash, Tomato Sauce, Individual Steamed Puddings, Cocoanut Sauce.	Cream of Celery Soup, Toasted Crackers, Sour Milk Doughnuts, Cocoa.	Vegetable Soup, Toasted Muffins, Mixed Pickles, Apple Sauce.	Creamed Oysters, in Baking Powder Biscuit Shells, Apple and Peanut Salad.	Fish Chowder, Toasted Crackers, Stuffed Prunes.	Roast Pork, Candied Potatoes, Glazed Onions, Spiced Apple Pudding, Coffee.
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Bean Soup, Boiled Mutton, Caper Sauce, Steamed Rice, Mashed Turnips, Lettuce and Banana Salad.	Cream of Turnip Soup, Roast Beef, Browned Potatoes, Stewed Celery, Upside Down Apple Pie.	Shepherd's Pie, Fruit Bechamel, Sauce, Canned Peas, Prune Pudding.	Braised Liver, Fried Potatoes, Spinach, Pumpkin Custard, Coffee.	Boiled Codfish, Spanish Rice, String Bean Salad, Coffee and Cocoanut Pudding, Coffee Sauce.	Creole Spaghetti, Lettuce Salad, Canned Fruit, One-Egg Cake with Sour Cream Filling.	Canned Corn Chowder, Toasted Crackers, Fruit Shortcake, Cocoa.

How We Learned to Drink Coffee

THREE hundred and sixty-five years ago the first coffee house in the world was opened at Constantinople, and 275 years ago the first English coffee house sent forth its aroma at Oxford. And in the brief space of three centuries, how the coffee-drinking habit has spread! The whole world drinks it now—enormous quantities of it, says a writer in American Cookery.

The year before the great war, Germany drank 412,000,000 pounds of coffee, while France consumed in the coal-black form that a Frenchman loves, over 220,000,000 pounds. But the United States surpassed them all, as usual, by gulping down, in true American fashion, nearly 990,000,000 pounds.

For at least a half century, however, the habit of coffee drinking had a struggle for existence. It seems that the custom of using the beverage had its origin in Abyssinia. About 1500, a Mufti of Aden, named Gemaledie, requested those fanatic churchmen of the East, the dervishes, to drink it in order that they might not relax in the long and weird ceremonies of their faith.

The dervishes took to it like a cat to cream, and recommended the concoction so heartily and widely that, within a decade, the habit had spread to Mecca and Cairo. In fact, it grew so dangerously popular that in 1511 an assembly of Mohammedan theologians condemned it on the ground that it led to intoxication, and was, therefore, contrary to the Koran.

But these wise guardians of the faith struck a snag. The Sultan of Egypt had become a "coffee-fiend," and when he called together another council of theologians, these gentlemen knew exactly what to do. They recommended coffee as a gift from Allah. And the people gladly accepted Allah's gift; everybody wanted a cup. Thus it happened that some enterprising Turk opened the world's first coffee house in Constantinople in the fall of 1554.

Evidently, however, these resorts became entirely too popular, for the riff-raff of the town as well as the "Four Hundred" congregated in them and loud was the cry of the Mohammedan churchmen against the places. Late in the sixteenth century the theologians once more demanded the extermination of the beverage, because the Koran condemned the use of "coal." This proves that the Turks took theirs black. The Mufti of Constantinople saw the logic of the theologians' argumen., and closed every shop and hotel dispensing coffee.

What happened? The Mufti promptly lost his job, and his successor declared that coffee, if not roasted black, was certainly not coal, and therefore the drinking of coffee made from good brown berries was not contrary to the Koran.

Up the coast of Europe the rich odor of the coffee pot crept, and the English sniffed it from afar and with relish. It was being served in London inns in Shakespeare's time, not in cups, but in shallow bowls, so that one long asked for a "dish" of coffee. Evidently the students at Oxford University needed something to stimulate them in their studies, for it was in that old town, in 1649, that the first genuine English coffee house was established.

What a world of romance and literary history centres about those English coffee houses! They spread all over the island; London alone is said to have had three thousand in Dryden's time. Some, such as Will's Coffee House, will go down in the annals of letters as the gathering places of the most brilliant wits and dramatists and poets the British Empire ever produced.

In these cafes, with their open fronts in Summer and their huge log fires in Winter, one might have found Dryden, Pope, Gay, Shadwell, all the celebrities of the day. Here jokes and puns and epigrams bombarded the air; here new dramas were planned; here satires were written that drove authors back to Grub street in disgrace and poverty.

At first no woman thought of entering such a place; it was a sanctuary for men only. But, at length, the ladies began to come—probably to see if their husbands were there—and as the feminine mind of the seventeenth century was not interested intensely in play-writing and similar literary feats, cards were introduced for their benefit.

Then came a rampage of gambling; women literally went wild over it. Husbands suddenly found themselves ruined through the gambling debts of their wives; ladies of good families committed suicide because of such losses. One woman, it is recorded, wagered the very clothes off her back and had to retire to an upper chamber while considerate friends went out and borrowed a few garments for her.

In 1675 Charles II. ordered every British coffee-house closed and even imprisoned several of the proprietors; but the institutions soon returned to life, and continued their downward career until, at least, the close of the seventeenth century. And thereby hangs a tale.

The more respectable writers and intellectuals, wishing a quiet resort, fell into the practice of renting exclusively a coffee-house for a night, and then for a week or a month, until, unwittingly, certain of such gathering-places became almost private, and all who were not of the elect learned to stay away.

And thus originated the famous London clubs, those assemblies of eighteenth-century master-minds.

Tested Soup Recipes

By Mary Lee Swann,

The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

Mock Lobster Soup.

COOK 4 cups milk or white stock with ½ cup shredded codfish in a double boiler about 25 minutes. Strain, reserving the codfish for creamed or scalloped codfish. Cook 2 cups tomatoes with 2 or 3 slices of onion, a small piece of bay leaf and a sprig of thyme and parsley for 10 minutes. Strain and add ¼ teaspoon soda. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 3 tablespoons flour and blend well. Add scalded milk gradually, stirring constantly. When ready to serve combine the mixtures. Serve in cups and garnish with a little whipped cream to which has been added a little salt and paprika.

Split Pea Soup.

PICK over 1 cup of diced split peas. Soak in plenty of cold water overnight. Drain, add 2½ quarts cold water, 1 or 2 ounces of fat salt pork and 1 small onion. Cook gently 4 hours or until tender. Press through sieve. Blend 3 tablespoons butter or butter substitute with 2 tablespoons flour and add 1½ teaspoons salt and 1 teaspoon paprika. Then dilute and make smooth with 2 cups milk. Add to strained peas and reheat, stirring constantly until creamy and smooth. Left-over scraps of ham or a ham bone may be used instead of the salt pork. If ham is used be careful not to use too much salt.

Tomato Soup.

COOK 1 quart of tomatoes with 2 cups water, 1 slice of onion, 8 peppercorns, 5 cloves, 2 teaspoons sugar, 1½ teaspoons salt and a small bit of bay leaf for 20 minutes. Strain and add ⅛ teaspoon soda. Carefully brown 2 tablespoons butter and add 3 tablespoons flour. Blend well and add a little of the hot mixture to the browned flour and butter. Stir until smooth and creamy and add remaining hot mixture slowly, so that mixture will not curdle. Strain and serve hot.

Celery Soup.

WASH 3 or 4 stalks of celery, cut in short lengths and cook in 2½ cups boiling salted water until soft. Press through sieve. Scald 2½ cups milk with 1 slice of onion, remove onion and add scalded milk to celery pulp. Cream 3 tablespoons butter with ¼ cup flour and add 1 teaspoon salt and ½ teaspoon paprika. Dilute with a little of the hot liquid. When smooth and creamy combine with the remaining hot liquid. Cook 15 or 20 minutes, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Serve with croutons, toasted crackers or toast strips.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

SCALD 4 cups (1 quart) milk with 1 slice onion. Remove onion. Dilute ¼ cup flour with 3 or 4 tablespoons cold water. Combine the diluted flour with the scalded milk and cook about 25 minutes, stirring constantly until smooth and creamy. Cook ½ can tomatoes with 2 teaspoons sugar and ½ teaspoon paprika. Rub through sieve, add ¼ teaspoon soda and combine with the thickened milk. Strain into hot soup dish containing ½ cup butter. Season with salt and pepper.

Baked Bean Soup.

SIMMER 2 cups cold baked beans with ½ can tomatoes, 1 thinly sliced onion and 5 cups meat stock or water until the vegetables are very tender. Blend 3 tablespoons flour with 2 tablespoons drippings or butter and add to the soup. Stir a little of the hot soup into the blended flour and fat, mix well and then add it to the hot bean mixture. This prevents lumping of flour paste. Press through sieve, add 1 teaspoon sugar and season to taste with salt and pepper. Serve hot with croutons or toasted bread sticks.

Lettuce Soup.

MELT 4 tablespoons butter or butter substitute and in it cook 2 teaspoons of finely minced onion. When the onion is soft and yellow add 3 cups white stock, the shredded outer leaves of 2 or 3 heads of lettuce and 3 tablespoons of unglazed rice. Cook gently until the rice is tender. Scald 1 cup rich milk or cream with 1 egg yolk, stirring constantly to prevent lumping. Pour into the soup mixture and strain, rubbing vegetables through the sieve. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Reheat and serve hot with toasted crackers. A slight grating of nutmeg is considered an improvement by many people.

Onion Soup.

MELT ½ cup butter or butter substitute and in it cook 1-3 cup diced carrot, 1 stalk sliced celery, 1 teaspoon parsley, 1 cup sliced onion and 1 teaspoon paprika. When the vegetables are soft and yellow add 1 tablespoon flour and blend well. Then add 1½ quarts of white stock and cook for 15 minutes, stirring almost constantly. Scald 1 cup rich milk or cream into which has been stirred 1 egg yolk and add to the hot soup, stirring vigorously to prevent the lumping of the egg. Strain and serve with croutons. This soup is sometimes served with a slight grating of Parmesan cheese sprinkled on just before it is brought to the table.

Americans Find American Fashions Are Satisfying

By Anne Rittenhause
(*New York Sun*)

The best way to get at the current styles is to watch with a seeing eye the clothes that are worn by those who really pay strict attention to dress, not necessarily those who follow the straws of each fashion that goes floating down the stream. These are never good leaders. They are usually told by some one else what to buy. They follow the shop windows, which is excellent for the shops, but not for seekers after knowledge.

There are certain fashions that greet the eye at every turn. This is true each season. They are not original, but they form a standard and proclaim the verdict of the mass. The frock or the coat suit with many buttons recurs so often that one knows it was cut out a dozen at a time. The pleated plaid skirt is duplicated and multiplied. The knee length tunic over a narrow skirt dashes up and down all streets. Aprons are ubiquitous, some short and full, others reaching to the hem of the skirt, all with frills or flounces at the edge.

White fur, cat or ermine runs its narrow way across the back of a hundred blouses, instead of lace or satin. Dark blue velveteen frocks, partially founded on the ones started by Jeanne Lanvin in Paris are worn equally at offices and afternoon teas. The silver or gold metallic turban bobs up in every maze along the street and in the restaurants. Paradise, forbidden, swirls its frounds into the air from a thousand heads. The immense fur collar finishes half the tailored coats, reaching high enough to touch the lips.

These are a few dominating fashions caught as they pass the vision.

They are not to be refused because they are commonplace. They are good, though they may be buried before the snow melts. Nothing strikingly newer has been invented to take their place, but they are constantly avoided by those who are reaching out to get some kind of costume that is a bit different. If that is too difficult, then one must search among the accessories to achieve originality. It is in this very trick that the clever woman on a small income surpasses in appearance the one who depends upon the shop to fit her out and turn loose.

There are odd hats, collars, belts, neck arrangements that turn the conventional into the desirable, although many women consider the two inseparable. This is the hour when ingenuity is demanded, when a woman can try out that some time questionable practice building up a costume from unconsidered trifles when a day in the shops yields reward, when a bargain proves its worth.

It is dangerous pastime to unleash the latent passion for bargains that lies deep in every woman's heart and differentiates her mind from that of a man's as few other traits do. It is an old belief that the successful bargain hunter is never well dressed. She is caught fast in the complicated meshes of the trifles she possesses and feels compelled to use. The rich as well as the poor suffer from this trouble. Their clothing is constantly renewed from what should be the scrap bag.

For the comfort of those who now search for clothes to carry them through the winter, it is well to rest assured that the straight line has kept its place throughout all the alleged and actual changes in silhouette. Evidently it is strongly American. Drapery is permitted, even indulged in, and what is called the Callot or Tanagra drapery continues to be used in a vast variety of evening frocks. It is more or less successfully done wherever women order gowns for dinners dances.

It is difficult for the dressmaker to find a substitute for it. Of hoop skirts we will have none, and crinolined hip extension we discarded almost before we tried it. This obstinacy leaves the dressmaker in a quandary unless she merely goes back to the old trick of holding up yards of uncut material and draping it over a plain skirt. The art of making the drapery form the skirt itself remains in the hands of a master. This is essentially Callot's work; the other is the imitation. Yet it serves in a thousand homes. Often amateurs rush in where master fear to tread, you know. At least it is a pleasing variant from the slightly full straight skirt that needs to be gathered at the waistline, and so far the majority of Americans have looked at this feature with distrust. They have no intention as yet of increasing the size of the waist and box pleats and gathers can be depended upon to do it.

One of the frequent mistakes made by dressmakers in what is sometimes called "the selvedge drapery" is the shortening of the sides. This is possible on a tall figure, but on a short one it is a fault that carries no remedy but extinction. Another serious mistake is to use such drapery on an underskirt that is seven or eight inches from the floor, unless the figure is unusually slender. An older woman, one who is under 5 feet 6 inches, should avoid drapery unless she sees to it that the lower skirt sweeps the ankles and the lines of the over drapery nearly touch its hem. Then she gets height or length, which every woman over 30 requires. If nature does not give it to her then the dressmaker must.

The accepted fashion for shorter skirts which has come about since September, possibly induced by France and by the impression got by Americans who spent the peace summer in Paris, has upset the easy method of drapery for women who have not height however. It has unsettled them in a decided manner. We have not adopted the fifteen inch skirt of the French, but the eight and a half inch hem is the regulation length in the fitting rooms. Extremists are cutting skirts even shorter than this, but they use street frocks for the experiment rather than evening ones.

When women wear high boots or long, well fitting spats with the shortened street skirts the effect is infinitely more pleasing than the ankle length skirt with its hitch under the back of the leg, a fashion of the last two years that was sadly missing in grace and artistry. If the American women had the peculiarly shaped legs of the French, without curve, built like a boy's leg, with no break at the ankle, then the very short street skirt worn with oxfords might not offend. But nature has formed the American leg in a different way. Sculptors and artists say it is all wrong, and that our tiny ankles are opposed to all the precepts of art, but the American will go on through the centuries, however, considering certain racial characteristics lovely and desirable, regardless of the opinion of critical sculptors.

The trouble about some of the short skirts on the street is that the American woman does not seem to adopt the high boot as frequently as she did last winter, probably on account of its amazing price, but neither does she take up spats which materially lower the cost of footgear. All one's summer low shoes can be made to carry through the winter by the purchase of five or ten dollars' worth of uppers. Possibly the incoming fashion for the low shoe with a broad tongue and the Blucher sides, tied with ribbon or held by a wide colonial buckle, has turned thoughts away from any other kind of street foot covering. The shoe shops are thriving on the sale of this new shape. One shop has brought out an exact imitation of the ornamental silver buckle worn since Puritan days in America and offers it as something much smarter than cut steel. There is economy in such a purchase. Steel will rust, bend and break. Silver can be polished and handed down to the third generation. A broad buckle of it is far more fitting on a suede or patent leather shoe of this revived type than one of steel or ebony, so its advent is quite delightful.

Speaking of shoe relation to short street skirts, the manufacturers say there is a growing demand for the round toed shoe, low or high, with a high Cuban heel. This is a compromise between the French and the American shoe. It is an admirable model when it is slenderly and cunningly made. The danger is in getting it clumsy and too broad at the sides.

In all the whirl of drapery, of sometimes futile ornamentation, one finds a tenacious clinging to the straight and narrow skirt. A sop to fashion may be thrown in the shape of a group of frills on the hips, a blatant display of colorful pockets, some of which are pulled out after the fashion of a boy turning his pockets inside out, a trick that was originated by Jenny of Paris in August.

But despite these contributions to an exploited contour the fashion in this country has settled down into a straight line. In places where well dressed women foregather one catches interesting treatment of the fundamental severity of the plain skirt.

One gown recently worn exemplified this phase of fashion. The material was geranium pink velvet with a tight plain skirt and bodice. The latter was cut to a deep point in front, a feature of fashion that several dressmakers are attempting to revive. The hips were covered by soft flounces that were like sash ends. That was all. Not a fold, a sparkle, a galloon or even tulle broke the sharply cut contour. But the woman was an artist. She knew the full power of a close background. So she chose a jade green velvet wrap that had an immense collar of uncurled Mongolian fur. She handled a huge jade green fan of the ancient kind that is sweeping the fashion centers. Her brown hair was heaped high in the Directoire manner and held across the forehead by a bandeau of cerise velvet ribbon.

Another woman who intended to bring her street suit of straight lines out of the commonplace wore beige cloth with a skirt pleated to hang plumb. There was a box pleat in the middle of the front and back to flatten the skirt. The jacket bodice was as severe as a cuirass and entirely ignored the waist line. Over its surface was scattered a design of French blue leather. The collar, belt and cuffs are formed from strips of the horizon blue kid and gold thread. The turban was one downpour of chicken feathers in of those small affairs covered with a dark iridescent colors.

A man has said that these turbans looked like setting hens.

A Return Wallop

She—"I appreciate the compliment, but I'm afraid I could never make you happy."

He—"Oh, yes, you could. You don't know how easily pleased I am."

—Boston *Transcript*.

A Pretty Story

"While a young postman was choosing a watch in a local jeweller's shop a lady customer asked whether he had served in the war," says the Evening Standard. "He replied that he possessed the Mons Star, and had been badly wounded.

"'Will you accept whichever watch you select as a present from me?' she asked.

"'With pleasure,' came the reply from the surprised P. O. man. He had never previously seen the lady, as he lived in a village some miles away.

"A watch was selected—the price was £4 4s.—and the lady next said she would have the recipient's monogram inscribed thereon.

"'It was such men as you who saved the women of England,' she added."

The Difference To Him

Friendly Constable: "Come, come, sir, pull yourself together; your wife's calling you."

Convivial Gent: "Wha' she call-calling me; Billy or William?"

Constable: "William, sir."

Convivial Gent: "Then I'm not going home."

London *Blighty*.

What's In A Name?

Diner:—"Here, what d'you call this? Beef or mutton?"

Waitress—"Carn't yer tell the difference?"

Diner—"No!"

Waitress—"Then why worry about it?"

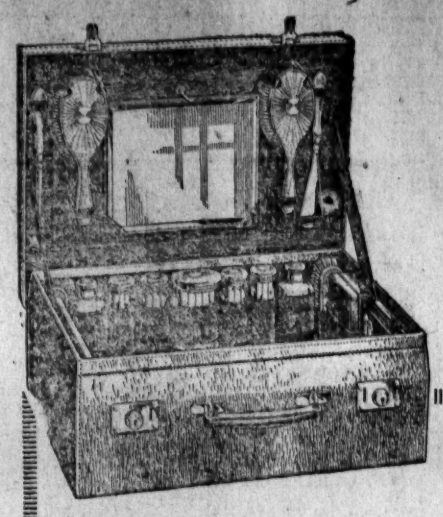
—Sydney *Bulletin*.

Up-To-Date

Fanning—"What's become of that rubber stamp, 'Dictated but not read,' that you used to use on your letters?"

Dasher—"I threw it away and got one that prints, 'Mailed, but not delivered.'"

—*Life*.



BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

Morocco Leather Dressing Case, Lined Watered Silk, complete with Silver-Mounted Engine-Turned Toilet Requisites.
£72 : 10 : 0

FITTED DRESSING CASES

THE Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's Fitted Dressing Cases are prepared from the finest selected leathers, complete with fittings of Gold, Silver, Ivory or Tortoiseshell; they are reasonably priced and are the best value obtainable.

Orders from abroad receive special attention, and the prices charged are the same as those prevailing in London. Illustrations sent post free on application.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branches in India or elsewhere. Only one address, 112, Regent Street, W. 1.

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE THOSE PREVAILING IN LONDON TO-DAY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD. with which is incorporated The Goldsmiths Alliance Ltd. Estd 1751.

112, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W. 1.

FROM PARIS— TO YOU

Here are the names of the makers—
Artists every one!

COTY, PIVER, RIGAUD, HOUBIGANT, GUERLAIN, ROGER, GALLET AND OTHERS.

And here are the exquisite odors from which you may make your choice. Some suggest a rose garden in June; others a bed of Violets by the light of the moon. Some bring to mind the subtle spiced breezes of the Far East; others languor and luxury of a marbled harem. In bottles of marvelous design, lying on satin beds, these perfumes will make the ideal gift for sweetheart, wife, mother or sister.

LA ROSE FRANCE
QUELQUES-VIOLETTES
L'ORIGAN
DOLCE MIÀ IDEAL
FLIRT L'OR
AMBRE ANTIQUE
QUELQUE FLEURS
LILAS BLANE
COEUR DE JEANNETTE
CHYPRE

At attractive prices.

MAISON DE PARFUMERIE

40, Nanking Road.

PRODUCTS OF SPAIN

Delicate, Fragrant Sherries	$1.50 to $2.50
Mellow, Dark Red Ports	1.25 to 2.25
Golden, Dry Madeira & Marsala	1.50
Sweet, Dark Brown Malaga	1.50 and 2.50
Fruity, Golden Moscatel	1.50

Taste these Wines at our store before buying

Aromatic Anchovies in Salt	$1.40 per lb.
Green Olives—Small & Large	.80 & .90 per lb.
Pure Olive Oil	$6.00 per gal. $3.25 per ½ gal.
Anisette "Anis del Lion"	$3.25 per bottle
Almond Nougat	$1.25 per tin.

Whatever your nationality, you'll enjoy these good things from Spain

I. SHAININ & Co.
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD

I'm going to a tea-party today.
Won't they all be jealous about my

NEW
FURS
that I bought at
LAOU KIU CHWANG'S!

A
Large Assortment
of the finest
SIBERIAN, MONGOLIAN & CHINESE
FURS

SILVER FOX — SABLE — SEAL
LYNX — ERMINE — BEAVER
OTTER

Also 135-inch Large Tiger, Leopard and Bear-skin
FURS

ETC. ETC. ETC

COME AND SEE THEM!

LAOU KIU CHWANG P128 NANKING ROAD

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920

1919 AUTO EXPORTS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Even Wartime Figures, When Allies Drew Heavily For Commercial Cars, Surpassed

FRANCE A GOOD CUSTOMER

Great Britain Resumes The Production Of Its Own Motor Vehicles

Exports of automobiles and parts, including tires and engines, from the United States in 1919 surpassed all previous records, according to compilations prepared by the National City Bank. The bank in commenting upon such trade says:

"The calendar year 1919 surpassed all records, even that of the war years, when we were sending large numbers of commercial autos to Europe for use in the war area. The value of automobiles and parts thereof, including tires and engines, exported in the calendar year 1919 aggregated approximately $185,000,000, as against $140,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916, the former high record; $38,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914, all of which immediately preceded the war; $11,000,000 in 1910; $2,500,000 in 1905, and slightly less than $1,000,000 in 1902 the first year in which automobile exports were considered of sufficient importance to justify a separate statement in the Government record of merchandise exported. Of the $185,000,000 worth of automobiles and parts thereof exported in the calendar year 1919, $35,000,000 worth were commercia cars; $75,000000 worth passenger, $41,000,000, parts of automobiles; nearly $30,000,000 worth tires, and about $5,000,000 worth of automobile engines.

FOREIGN LANDS BUY

"France, formerly a very large manufacturer of automobiles, is showing a remarkable appreciation of the American commercial machine, the total number of commercial automobiles sent to that country in the calendar year 1919 having been about 3,600, valued at over $15,000,000; though of passenger machines the demand from France is comparatively small, the total for the calendar year 1919 aggregating less than 1,000 and the value but about $2,000,000. Great Britain, which took large numbers of commercial machines during the war period, is now apparently manufacturing them for herself, for the total value of commercial machines sent to that country has fallen from $20,000,000 in 1917 and nearly $7,000,000 in 1918 to only about $500,000 in 1919. Cuba is apparently appreciating the auto truck, for the number sent to that island in 1919 is about 750, valued at nearly $2,000,000, as against 557 in 1918, valued at about $1,000,000.

"Sixty countries and colonies took American commercial machines in 1918, the latest year for which a detailed statement is available, and the number of countries taking passenger machines was 80. Iceland took in 1918 40 passenger machines at a value of $34,000, and one commercial machine, valued at $2,245. To Siam the number of passenger machines exported in 1918 was 85 at a value of $75,860; to India 72 machines valued at $70,254 and 11 commercial machines valued at $22,000. To the far off Dutch East Indies we exported in 1918 no less than 1,260 passenger machines valued at $1,567,766 and of commercial machines 154 valued at $335,536, while the figures for the calendar year 1919 indicate a total of about 2,000 machines valued at approximately $2,500,000.

"The imports of automobiles into the United States, which have aggregated $31,000,000 since the first record, that of 1906, have declined from the high-water mark of $3,837,000 in 1910 to $524,709 in 1919."

Car To Be Built In U. S. For Export Trade Only

An American-made passenger car for export only is to be built by American Motors, Inc. The new product is called the Amco. In its design the principle has been followed of making every feature comply with conditions abroad.

The Amco motor is of the four-cylinder type, giving ample power, but doing away with the heavy gasoline consumption of the multi-cylindered motors that are so popular in this country today. The wheelbase is 114 inches, but this has been equalised by a very long spring suspension—86 inches in all. The wheels are small.

American Motors, Inc., has no connection with any organisation in this country bearing a similar name.

NATIONAL AUTO SHOW GREATEST IN HISTORY

New York Exposition Had 83 Makes Of Passenger Cars On View

The twentieth national automobile show, had the passenger car and motor truck divisions simultaneously from January 3 to 10. Passenger cars and accessories were displayed on four floors of Grand Central Palace, and trucks, including trailers, bodies, parts and accessories, in the 8th Coast Artillery Armory, Jerome Avenue and Kingsbridge Road and 194th Street.

More than eight-three makes of passenger cars were on exhibit, sixty-seven makes of motor trucks, and 284 accessories. It was the largest number of exhibitors and the most complete exposition of the industry in the history of the shows. The list of passenger car exhibits includes the following makes:

Holmes	Liberty
Templar	McFarlan
Cleveland	Maibohm
Allen	Marmon
American Beauty	Maxwell
Anderson	Mercer
Apperson	Metz
Auburn	Milburn Electric
Biddle	Mitchell
Briscoe	Moline-Knight
Buick	Monitor
Cadillac	Moon
Case	Nash
Chalmers	National
Chandler	Oakland
Chevrolet	Oldsmobile
Cole	Olympian
Columbia	Overland
Comet	Owen Magnetic
Commonwealth	Packard
Crow-Elkhart	Paige
Davis	Paterson
Detroit Electric	Peerless
Dixie Flyer	Pierce-Arrow
Dodge Bros.	Premier
Dorris	Reo
Dort	Roamer
Elcar	Saxon
Elgin	Sayers
Fiat	Scripps-Booth
Franklin	Standard
Grant	Stanley
Haynes	Stearns-Knight
Hollier	Stephens Six
Hudson	Stevens-Duryea
Hupmobile	Studebaker
Jackson	Stutz
Jordan	Velie
King	Westcott
Kissel Kar	Willys-Knight
Kline Kar	Winton
Lexington	

The following makes of trucks were shown:

Acason	Onelda
Acme	Packard
Ace	Paige
Armleder	Pierce-Arrow
Atterbury	Reo
Autocar	Rainier
Bethlehem	Republic
Brockway	Rowe
Clydesdale	Sandow
Commers	Sanford
Corbitt	Schact
C. and T.	Schwartz
Defiance	Selden
Denby	Standard
Diamond T.	Sterling
Dodge Bros.	Stewart
Dorris	Sullivan
Federal	Trailmobile
F. W. D.	Transport
Garford	Three Point
Gramm-Bernstein	Triangle
Graham	Union
Huffman	Velie
Hurlburt	Vim
Indiana	Walker
International	Walter
Jackson	Ward
Jumbo	Ward La France
Kelly	Wilson
Kissel	Winther
Koehler	Keystone
Maccar	Highway Trailer
Master	Warner Trailer
Maxwell	Metropolitan
Nash	Parry
Oldsmobile	

For the first time it was possible to show complete lines of motor trucks without crowding. The floor of the 8th Coast Artillery Armory is 300 by 600 feet, unobstructed by posts, and the building is believed to be the largest of its kind in the world. The roof, which is 110 feet high, is supported by sixteen steel girders, each of them 12 by 12 feet at the base and extending 160 feet under ground to bed rock. Men in charge of the work of laying a new concrete floor in the armory in preparation for the truck show rode from point to point in the room on bicycles, covering miles in the course of an ordinary day's work. To carry out the decorative ceiling scheme adopted by the show management required bunting weighing eight and one-half tons.

Houpt Sends To Indiana To Hurry Winter Top Supply

The shortage of closed Hudson and Essex cars this year has necessitated placing of heavy orders for winter tops for converting touring cars for comfortable, convenient winter driving.

Harry S. Houpt, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company, Inc., of New York, anticipated this situation and did all in his power to get tops in sufficient quantities so that customers would not be disappointed.

Of course it was impossible to know at the time orders were placed that a mining strike would so soon affect the auto top industry. It did, however, because glass for the tops could not be obtained by the manufacturers of the special winter tops. So that he might have first hand information on the situation, he sent H. S. Moore of his staff to Indiana to look into the matter.

The Hudson Motor Car Company is now in position to supply touring car models of the Essex and Hudson with winter tops which make a very neat outfit. The winter top is convertible to the touring car model when the warmer weather comes in the spring.

This shortage points out again the necessity of prospective purchasers placing their orders well in advance in order not to be disappointed. There are many persons who had in mind the purchase of a Sedan car for winter, who expected to find plenty of cars for immediate delivery, and have had to substitute a touring car model with the winter top.

Notes of the New York Row

The Hudson Motor Car Company of New York, Inc., has opened well appointed and centrally located salesrooms for used cars at. 236 West Fifty-ninth street. Various makes of cars are on exhibition, many being rebuilt and refinished in first class mechanical condition.

The Nathan Novelty Manufacturing Company during the war supplied thousands of comfort kits for the soldier boys and has now turned its attention to the autoists. It is specialising in a radiator cover. These covers are specially constructed of heavy rubber bonded to a felt lining. These covers are made in all sizes and insure safety from radiator trouble.

A. B. Christie of the Studebaker Corporation of America, 1751 Broadway, is planning an inventory of the used cars of his department and will conduct a special sale prior to the same.

One of the most up to date garages has recently opened for the accommodation of the autoists coming over from Jersey at the Fort Lee Ferry. The Fort Lee Ferry Garage is equipped to handle many cars for storage and repairing.

Robert Lurie and Co., Inc., of 125 West Forty-ninth street have just taken over the agency of the Smith Form-A-Truck.

S. C. Rennard of 40 Convent avenue has secured the Harlem agency for the Fulton truck. With an enthusiastic organisation, they expect to accomplish record sales.

The Schebler Carburetor Company, 60 West Sixty-fifth street, is making a liberal allowance on old carburetors taken in exchange for the new Schebler.

The Brighton Auto Exchange, Inc., 1071 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, is having a special holiday sale of reconditioned cars of the better make. There are many desirable Christmas presents to be obtained here.

R. F. Williams, in charge of the used truck department of Graham Brothers Sales Company, distributers of the Bethlehem motor trucks, reports lively competition and splendid increases in sales during the recent competition held.

What Of The New Makes?

Promising Market For Passenger Cars Brings Dozens Of New Makers Into The Field

The man who predicted that there would shortly be an automobile trust controlling all the passenger car factories had better reconsider his statement and look over the list of new talent that has entered the field or will shortly do so. The surprise lies not so much in the number of new makes of cars, but the substantial way in which they are to be financed and built by men who are nationally known in the automobile field.

The Lafayette, as an example, is headed by C. W. Nash and D. McCall White, the latter formerly with Cadillac. The concern has established a plant in Indianapolis and offered its first product for public inspection during the week of the New York automobile show.

The Lolands, who also left the Cadillac Company, are about to announce a new eight which is being made in the immense plant in Detroit built in record time for the production of Liberty engines. In order to illustrate the way in which concerns of this character are being received, one New Yorker recently agreed to buy $5,000,000 worth of the cars to be provided by the Lelands before knowing anything about the car.

In the same category with Lafayette and Lincolin is the Harold Wills proposition. Wills was formerly chief engineer at the Ford plant. He left to manufacture a car and has a huge plant under way to build what is expected to be a most sensational cheap car.

A new maker who already has spent many thousands advertising the principles upon which his car is to be built, has so far kept the details secret. It is supposed to be a car weighing around 1,000 pounds and giving some forty miles to a gallon of gasoline. This car is said to await announcement in February.

While Nash has interested himself in the Lafayette sufficiently to become its president, he also has established a plant in Milwaukee, Wis., to build a new car, presumably under the name of Nash. Harry Stutz, who severed his official connection with the Stutz Company of Indianapolis, has recently announced his reentry into the field as a manufacturer. Otis Friend, of General Motors fame, is said to have purchased the Olympian plant so as to be able to build the Friend car.

Big Tire Company Fights Living Cost

Goodyear Employes Get Potatoes At G.$1.46 Per Bushel Though Firm

Potatoes at G. $1.46 a bushel are being furnished to the factory employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron Ohio, through the efforts of the Employes' Store Committee of the Industrial assembly.

Men with trucks and women with small express wagons stood in line at recent sales of the spuds waiting their turn to buy sacks containing 2½ bushels for G. $3.90.

Success in cutting the high cost of living by this co-operative plan has prompted the store committee to investigate other food commodities with a view to buying carload lots.

The Industrial assembly was organised only four months ago with 20 senators and 40 members of the house of representatives to pass all laws affecting the conduct and welfare of the men. The question of getting cheaper food is only a side issue.

$1,900,000 for 1,500,000 Plugs

This purchase from A. R. Mosler & Co. by the United States Government during the Great War represents the largest order ever placed for

QUALITY PLUGS

and is indicative of the Mosler mastery of plug design and manufacture.

The Mosler Aircraft Plug was subjected to the most exhaustive tests and was finally adopted as

"The Standard Aircraft Plug"

The Navy Flying Boats NC-1-2-3-4 were equipped with Mosler Spark Plugs in their Transatlantic Flight.

MOSLER

VESUVIUS
SUPERIOR
SPITFIRE
TRACTOR
"FORD" SPECIAL

SPARK PLUGS

are designed and constructed to develop greater power and insure absolute certainty of operation in any motor under all conditions.

Send for "MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS" an authoritative booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

Our complete illustrated catalog—an encyclopedia of practical and actual necessities for motoring—sent to you on request.

SOLE FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS

AUTOMOBILE SUNDRIES COMPANY

Manufacturers and Exporters of Everything for the Motor Car

18 Broadway NEW YORK, U. S. A. 5 Beaver Street

Member of—Chamber of Commerce of the United States; National Association of Manufacturers of the United States; American Manufacturers Export Association.

Firestone

Lorry Tyres

ALL the important improvements in Lorry Tyres are the results of Firestone study and experience. This gives Firestone first place in the field and entitles every type of Firestone equipment to your careful consideration.

Whatever equipment we advise, you can be sure it will have the resilience that insures protection to the mechanism with resistance that secures most wear.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE ROAD
SHANGHAI

Look for the RED DIAMOND

THE DIAMOND STOP AND TURNING SIGNAL

fastened to your car will serve 50% of your nerve strain, whether you drive the car yourself or have your chauffeur drive it.

NOW you have to make a wave of the hand do for stops and turns, and very often you put your hand back to the wheel before the driver behind you has seen it, and frequently a collision is barely avoided.

¶ Have a DIAMOND STOP AND TURNING SIGNAL put on your car and you will *never* make a stop or turn without giving a signal.

THE DIAMOND STOP AND TURNING SIGNAL is the final masterpiece of Stop and Turning Signals for Automobiles.

Two small elegantly designed diamond shaped lamps are fastened at the right and left side to the rear of the machine, in plain view to a driver following. These lamps are made in such a manner that they are effective by day or night. BOTH showing RED indicates the intention of a STOP. Only the LEFT RED, means a turn to the LEFT; only the RIGHT RED, means a turn to the RIGHT.

THE DIAMOND STOP AND TURNING SIGNAL is operated by a small one-lever switch, which is fastened to the steering column; close under the steering wheel. This switch is most simple in construction, and has been declared "Fool Proof" by men who know.

All three signals, "STOP, RIGHT or LEFT," are given by the same lever, which stands in the center when at neutral; by moving this lever to the RIGHT, one gives the signal for a turn to the RIGHT; by moving it to the LEFT, the signal for a turn to the left, and by moving it UPWARD, one gives the signal for a STOP.

IT IS INSTANTLY, INSTINCTIVELY UNDERSTOOD BY A DRIVER FOLLOWING.

There being only one lever to work, the signal can be given without taking the eyes from the traffic, and as it is worked simultaneously with one's intention, requires no separate effort of thought. It is instant, positive and gives no chance for confusion.

We have stocks in hand, and shall be pleased to demonstrate the working of the signal.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 Bubbling Well Rd.
Telephone West 1234

Electric Trucks Selected By Bakers In America As Ideal Delivery Vehicles

Hundreds of representative bakery concerns in America and Europe have selected, after exacting tests, the electric commercial vehicle as that mode of transportation best suited to their business, for, in addition to being the most efficient, economic and dependable of any type of transportation, the electric truck is the cleanest, and, on account of its simplicity, the easiest to operate.

The modern baking plant, if well conducted, is an excellent example of food production under ideal sanitary conditions, and in this electricity plays a large and increasingly important part. With electricity factories are lighted: boilers are run; mixers are turned; dividers are operated; loaves of bread are molded, and, in some instances, heat, produced electrically, is employed to bake the bread. Nearly all bread is now wrapped by electrical machinery, so that from beginning to end it is almost literally true that our bread of today is made electrically, without the touch of human hands. Invisible fingers shape its comely form, bake, wrap and seal it to be opened only by those who use it. Electricity is the great servant, great purifier, and, in the baking industry, the great master baker.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS POPULAR

In order that the circle of operations may be completed consistently it is but natural for hundreds of baking concerns to employ the electric vehicle to the end that bread made in a sanitary manner shall be delivered in a clean manner. Cleanliness is the cardinal requirement in the handling of food products, of which "the staff of life" is no exception.

It has been stated that few people see how bread is made, but many see how bread is delivered. Clean bread demands clean delivery and this means some form of motor delivery. Horse delivery can be dismissed instantly, not only because of its costliness, but more particularly on account of its obnoxious uncleanliness. The two remaining forms of delivery available are the gasolene truck and the electric vehicle, each of which possesses certain inherent qualifications that warrant their use in the fields where they can render the best service.

The chief advantages of the gasolene car are speed and unlimited mileage, which admirably suit it for long distance operations. The electric vehicle is ideal where frequent stop deliveries are necessary and where the range of operations are within the capacity of a storage battery, which is up to forty, fifty, or more miles per day, which has proven to be more than ample for urban operations. It has been estimated that approximately 85 percent of all urban transportation can be successfully despatched by electric transportation. It would therefore seem that the field of the electric vehicle is well-nigh limitless.

CLEANINESS FACTOR

The electric vehicle is not only the favorite mode of transportation by bakeries on account of its cleanliness but also because of its dependability, ease of operation and relatively low operating costs. One baking company in a large advertisement appearing in the daily press in 1916, stated, in part, that "from that day (June 16, 1911) on Ward uniformed salesmen and their electric vehicles have never failed in their work of deliverying fresh and clean bread to the dealers of New York. Day in and day out, through the blizzards of winter and the heat of summer, the red, gold and yellow vehicles carrying the 'Staff of Life' have been seen upon the streets performing a delivery service as sure and dependable as the rising and setting of the sun." This is a rather remarkable and unusual tribute to a delivery system, especialy when so featured in an advertisement of a commodity, or, more properly speaking, a necessity. However, the electric vehicle merits such commendation. Representative baking concerns have unqualifyingly endorsed electric transportation but it probably would be of interest to list a few of the larger users of electric vehicles to emphasise the character of concerns employing such equipment, to illustrate the large number of vehicles used (these fleets are the result of repeat orders, which, in the last analysis, is the best proof of merit), and to also cite the fact that these electric vehicles are being operated successfully in cities scattered throughout the United States having varying topographical conditions. Follows a list of 25 baking companies, together with the approximate number of electric vehicles employed:

Company	City	"Electrics"
Ward Baking Co.	(Eight Cities)	400
Ward and Ward, Inc.	Buffalo	120
Ward—Corby Co.	Chicago	70
Case and Martin Pie Co.	Chicago	65
Consumers Bakery Co.	Kansas City	65
Cushman Sons Co.	New York	56
Mills—Fox Baking Co.	Detroit	55
Ward Brothers Co. Inc.	Rochester	50
Campbell Baking Co.	Kansas City	40
Loose—Wiles Biscuit Co.	New York	35
Shultz Bread Co.	Brooklyn	35
Old Homestead Bakery	San Francisco	30
Flour State Baking Co.	St. Paul	26
Schultz Baking Co.	Chicago	25
General Baking Co.	New York	25
Horn and Hardart Baking Co.	Philadelphia	20
Wright Cake Co.	Brooklyn	16
Corby Baking Co.	Richmond	11
Jay Burns Baking Co.	Omaha	11
Memphis Bread Co.	Memphis	11
Bridgeport Bread Co.	New York	10
Campbell—Sell Baking Co.	Denver	10
Consumers Baking Co.	Paterson	10
Huber Baking Co.	Wilmington	10
Schmidt's Bakery	Harrisburg	10

(Note: Some of these figures would likely be increased by recent additions to the fleets).

FIFTY PER COMPANY

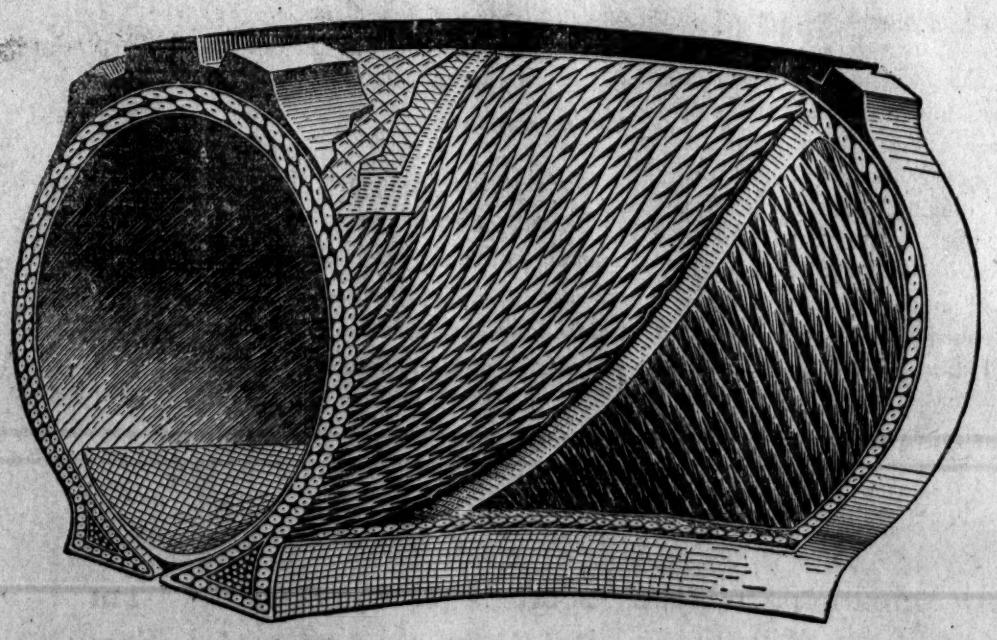
It is interesting to note that the above 25 baking concerns employ approximately 1,200 electric delivery wagons, or an average of about 50 vehicles per company. These fleets, which are constantly being increased, represent unmistakeable evidence of the superior advantages of electric transportation in the baking industry. Similar conditions are found in a number of other industries, where many of the largest transportation fleets are composed chiefly of electric vehicles.

One of the most recent series of electric vehicle installations by a bakery company, is that of the Cushmans' Sons Inc., which operates plants and stores in Greater New York. This Company purchased in March, 1919, 14 one ton electric vehicles; in April, two six-ton; in May, 30 one-thousand-pound and in December, ten one-thousand-pound electric trucks, or a total of 56 electric vehicles during the year. It is expected that this fleet will be augmented considerably during 1920.

This Company also operates horse-drawn and gasolene trucks, although, it is understood, the horse equipment will be supplanted as rapidly as possible by electric delivery wagons. It is interesting to note that the drivers of horse-drawn vehicles, who are intimately familiar with customers and routes, are employed to drive electric vehicles as installed. This is readily possible, because, on account of the simplicity of the electric vehicle, one not possessed of complicated mechanical knowledge finds it a comparatively easy matter to learn quickly the operations of this modern mode of transportation which is rapidly assuming its place in urban territories where the great bulk of delivery problems are encountered.

AUTO SUPPLIES
Complete Line in Stock
DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.
P.346 Nanking Rd. Phone C. 1518.

Goodrich SILVERTOWN Cord Tires



10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *successfully*.

Before you, its thick tough Goodrich Safety Tread slashed back, its sinewy, two-ply, rubber-saturated, cable-cord body laid bare, stands a Silvertown Cord Tyre.

Mark well the sturdy size of Silvertown's cable cords, and that they are *cross-wrapped* into *two plies* and *but two*. Obviously Silvertown with but two plies must outlast *many-ply* tyres with their *multiplied* inside heat.

Out of this *durability*, and the *resilence* of those flexible cable-cords, come Silvertown's *gasoline saving economy, smoother riding comfort*, and *prolonged mileage*, that you cannot afford to be without.

Know Silvertowns by their graceful *extra-size*, and their RED DOUBLE DIAMONDS.

Ask for a Price List

FURUKAWA & CO., LTD.

1B, Jinkee Road TIRE DEPT. Tel. Central 4932

The Last Model FORD

TAELS 700

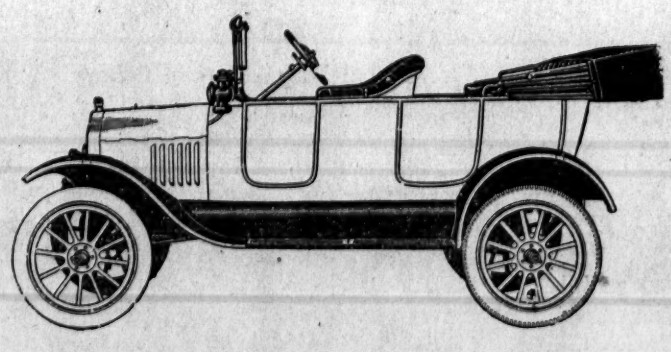
As a means of get-there-and-back transportation, the FORD is not only in competition with, but **Distances Everything** for the conveyance of passengers—from a ricksha to a Tls.6,000 Limousine, including every make of automobile irrespective of price, cycle cars, motor-cycles and bicycles, trains, trams and horse-drawn vehicles.

LISTEN TO THIS

(Extract from a letter of M. A. Fylun, City Comptroller of Kansas City, Mo., to the Ford Company):

"About a year ago, we sold nearly all of our high-priced heavy machines, and replaced them with Fords. The city is now operating about 62 machines of which more than two-thirds are Fords. They have given satisfaction in every particular. The first-cost and the upkeep cost are, of course, a great deal less than for our other cars, and they do the work we require of them easier and better."

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR



We sell you the car and give you

FORD SERVICE

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban

AUTO SHOW CLOSES WITH RECORD CROWD

Greatly Increased Demand For Closed Cars Is Revealed By Exhibition

CONSERVATISM A FEATURE

Tendency Shown To Make Maintenance Of Vehicles More Economical

New York, Jan. 11.—With a record crowd last night at the close of the automobile show in Grand Central Palace, the twentieth anniversary of motor car exhibitions in New York City was brought to a fitting close. The display in the Palace during the the week of more than 300 models, representing the output of eighty-four different makers, demonstrated, among other things, three facts very clearly—first, that a larger number of persons than ever before want closed cars; second, that the demand for several of the more popular and medium-priced types is so great that no deliveries of cars to fill present-day orders can be expected in less than three to six months, and, third, in respect to mechanical changes, the 1920 show has been characterised by conservatism.

Alford Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the show was held, said yesterday that the factors which had impressed him in the new year models was that in the direction of engine and mechanical design the trend was toward making the maintenance of the car more economical for the owner, while in body work the fanciful curves of a few years ago had given way to the more sensible straight-line designs.

"American motor car makers today," added Mr. Reeves, "are trying to give the best possible quality for a reasonable financial return and to bring the expense of keeping the car down to the lowest practicable point. Along these lines a considerable advance has been made in the models for the present year."

Notwithstanding the distance from the center of the city of the Eighth Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx where the motor truck show was held, Mr. Reeves said that the latter show had been highly successful from the popular standpoint. The truck show, he explained, was purely a business proposition and could not be expected to draw the crowds that have made the annual passenger car exhibitions, the most successful industrial display in the country. The truck show illustrated to a marked degree the increasing interest being taken in motor transportation by big business as well as by smaller commercial firms.

At the closing session of the transportation conference in the armory yesterday Professor Arthur H. Blanchard, head of the Highway Engineering Department at the University of Michigan, said that the time had come, not only for the urgent need of well-built roads to stand heavier traffic than in former years, but also to demand more scientific treatment of the nation's highway problems. He told of what the University of Michigan is doing to train young men as transport engineers, combining a knowledge of road-making with the proper distribution of loads so that the roads will not wears out when subjected to intensive motor transportation.

Although statistics indicate that there are less than half a million motor trucks in use in the United States, G. A. Kissel, President of the Kissel Motor Company, predicted yesterday that the end of 1920 will see more than 1,000,000 motor commercial vehicles on the road.

"There has not been an industrial crisis in this country during the last three years affecting the nation's transportation equipment," said Mr. Kissel, "that the motor truck was not called upon to make up the deficit. Since the close of the war every industry has been striving to increase its production for the public needs.

"The motor truck has carried a great part of the transportation burden to meet the inability of the railroads to cope with transportation demands. New problems have been forced upon the truck makers and stronger commercial vehicles for economical operation are being turned out now than ever before."

Contrary to the opinion expressed in some circles, the passenger car exhibition revealed very little influence of the airplane upon automobile motor construction. According to Alexander Winton, President of the Winton Company, it is not logical to look for important changes in motor cars based upon airplane work.

"One thing an automobile must not do is to go up in the air," said Mr. Winton. "Its place is on the ground, and something must keep it down. A car has a tendency to hurdle when traveling at speed, especially over rough roads. This can only be overcome by weight and car balance, aided by proper spring suspension. The weight of an airplane must be as little as possible. Weight in a motor car must be great enough to keep the car from upward flight, and this weight must be distributed, not massed.

"The uppermost necessity of an airplane engine is low weight per horse power. Therefore, after forty hours' running the airplane engine is ready for overhauling to insure safety. The automobile engine must run, not forty hours nor forty days, but 365 days, before an overhauling is even to be thought of. And there are owners who object to paying overhauling expense as often as once a year."

MOVIE STAR TELLS WHY HE LIKES THE CADILLAC

'Fatty' Arbuckle Presents His Fourteen Points, Which Need No League Of Explanations

"When a friend of mine wrote to me and asked me why I drive a Cadillac," reads a letter from "Fatty" Arbuckle, star movie comedian, to the Cadillac Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich., "I took my pen in hand and told him. If it makes you feel as good to know what I said as I feel when I hear that somebody enjoyed one of my pictures, I would rob you of a lot of satisfaction by keeping silent. I told my friend I drive a Cadillac because:

"I have driven every other kind of an automobile.

"I am an automobile crank and a crank always goes from one thing to another till it reaches the top.

"My home is the best place I know of to eat and I want to be sure of getting there before the meal gets cold.

"I like to think when I'm riding and I think better when it's quiet.

"I love fine machinery and in my love affairs I always pick the best.

"I take long trips and hate blisters.

"I have been married and appreciate the novelty of having something respond readily to my guidance.

"I hate to stop at garages.

"The designers of the car didn't build the driver's seat to fit Singer's Midgets.

"Both myself and my machine enjoy the respect of the neighbors.

"It stands up when I sit down.

"Jesse James had nothing to do with building it.

"If I want to, I can always have someone to talk to, even if it's only the speed cop.

"It doesn't play me any dirty tricks.

"Those are my Fourteen Points. They need no League of Explanations."

Cars Brought Roads

The automobile is the latest rung in the ladder of transportation by which man has lifted himself from savagery to civilisation. The wooden wheel carts were used before the days of the Kings of Babylon and the Pharaohs of Egypt, yet there exists no material improvements in our four wheel farm wagon over those ox-carts of the ancients. The motor car was the first improvement in road transportation in all these centuries. The locomotive may be neglected, for its tracks were steel, and be it remembered the automobile was born into a roadless world. It was the creation of brains which dreamt of thousands of miles of boulevards where formerly existed mud holes and ruts.

Lincoln Highway Association Reports Development

According to a special yearly review of the Lincoln Highway Association, there is now a great national sentiment toward a Federal Inter-State Highway system. The Association points to the Lincoln Highway as America's first "object lesson road" which has been responsible for the strong sentiment which exists at present for a national system of roads which will develop every part of the country. The 1919 work on the Lincoln Highway was equal to all of the work done in the previous five years, during which the Lincoln Highway Association was actively promoting and outlining the future construction.

$9,000,000 has been invested in Lincoln Highway work in 1919, it is stated, and this is expected to be augmented from this time on. The work has been spread over a great many states, which has required constant attention and supervision by the Association itself.

The pioneering work of the Lincoln Highway Association has been greatly beneficial to the present nation-wide interest in roads and has also furnished a basis for national legislation such as the Townsend Bill, which will provide in the beginning for two connecting highways, East and West and North and South, through each State in the Union.

Essex Car Makes 60 Miles An Hour In 50-Hour Test

Rolls Up Mileage Of 5,870 On Cincinnati Speedway, Setting New Record For World

An Essex stock chassis under American Automobile Association observation set a new world's mark for long distance endurance on the Cincinnati Speedway, December 12, when it covered 3,037 miles in 50 hours, averaging 60.7 miles an hour. It was the first time a car had been driven under official observation at top speed for 50 hours, according to advices to the Schuman Carriage Company, Essex distributor.

RAIN AND SLEET INTERRUPT

Put on the speedway to prove, its reliability in a fifty-hour test, the Essex at the end of 27 hours 58 minutes and in the 1,790 mile was forced to stop because of rain and sleet. A second start was made three days later, but snow again ended the trial. This time the run lasted 16 hours 25 minutes, and covered 1,042 miles. The third run starting the following day was successful, the fifty-hour period being completed.

The Essex made a total of 5,870 miles in 94 hours and 22 minutes driving time. Thus the proof of Essex endurance is even greater than that expressed in the 50 hour run. The average car is driven little more than 5,000 miles in the entire season. But this stock Essex chassis went more than a mile a minute for 5,870 miles.

GOODYEAR CORDS USED

Almost as astounding as its endurance was its tire experience. The front wheel tires went through all three trial without change. Two rear tires were replaced because of damage done by splinters from the board surfaced track. The tires were Goodyear cords.

The car was driven by Dave, Lewis and Tommy Milton, the noted racing drivers, and DeLloyd Thompson, one of the most famous "stunt" aviators in the country. The drivers worked in Six-hour shifts, making two stops during this period to fill with oil and gasoline.

The American Automobile Association representatives at the trials were Fred J. Wagner, the widely known official starter of practically all American Speedway events; assisted by F. E. Edwards, technical representative of the American Automobile Association contest board, J. E. Schipper, of Detroit, assistant technical representative, and R. A. Leavell, in charge of the electrical timing apparatus.

TRIUMPH TRIUMPH·TRIUMPH·TRIUMPH

ON ACTIVE SERVICE, 1914—1919.

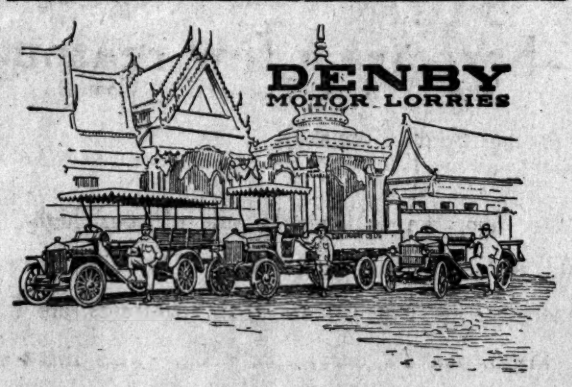
THE FOREMOST BRITISH MOTOR CYCLE

This is not a mere Makers' statement, but an incontrovertible fact confirmed by the act of the BRITISH GOVERNMENT, who absolutely insisted upon having our ENTIRE OUTPUT for their EXCLUSIVE use during the War.

TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLES

Write for Lists to: TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE CO., Coventry, England.

DENBY MOTOR LORRIES



Economy and Convenience Paramount

SPACE is too meagre to enumerate each single point the designers of Denby lorries figured out scientifically for economy and convenience to the user. Simple statements of Denby merits might seem like egotism.

We prefer to let the user speak its praises. Detail specification in our catalog will impress upon you the reasons for the Denby's popularity.

Load capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

Agent: E. W. FRAZAR, Tientsin and Peking

DENBY MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Export Department, Singer Building. New York, U. S. A.

Cable Address: "Dentrux"

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Exra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

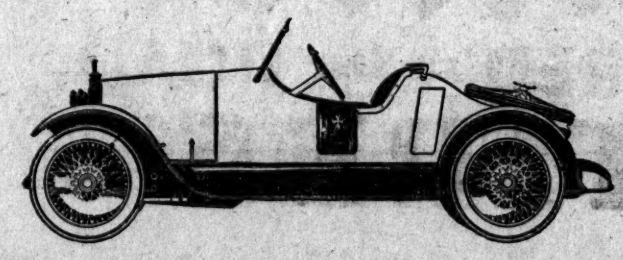
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

I speak to you in the first person singular, as I am not an ordinary every-day motor car, but one with A DISTINCT PERSONALITY OF MY OWN.

As I told you last Sunday—

I AM SUPERFINE IN QUALITY, BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, LIGHT IN WEIGHT, SMALL IN SIZE, AND INEXPENSIVE TO OPERATE. I AM LUXURIOUSLY COMFORTABLE, EASY TO CONTROL AND MOST COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

I am the TEMPLAR TWO-PASSENGER TOURING ROADSTER



MY Roadster Body is full hand-hammered aluminum. Two extra wire wheels with tires mounted are carried in a well sunk in my rear deck. I have no doors, but an aluminum step mounted on the outside of my body affords easy entrance. Each side of my body is fitted with an embossed leather scuff pad. Each of my running boards carries a Stanwood rubber safety step plate. There is a foot rest in front of the right seat. My seats are deep and comfortable. My leather upholstery is detachable, with a choice of either red or black. My fenders, guards and chassis are painted to match the body. You can have me in one of four colors—blue, gray, cream or wine.

My standard gear ratio is 4.4 to 1.

MY windshield is cast bronze, made especially to fit me, weathertight and pitched at a rakish angle. A compartment is built into the side of my body to carry the kodak and compass which are regular equipment.

My standard equipment includes six Houk wire wheels—black, white or red enamel optional. My equipment also includes six complete Cord tires and tubes, a rim-wind Keyless Auto Clock, a 75-mile Warner Autometer, a Clinometer (grade indicator), a Compass, Spotlight, Motometer, Kellogg Tire Pump, Inspection Lamp and Cord, and an Autographic Folding Kodak.

I am a new creation in the sport model class. I am Fast, Sporty, and show my class in every graceful line.

Have you seen me about the streets? If so, hasn't your heart gone pit-a-pat? why not go for a little spin in me—just to make quite sure,—and then come back and write a little cheque?

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2a, Jinkee Road Tel. Central 3809

Factories Unable To Meet Demand For Some Years

Packard Sales Manager Advises Early Purchase—Market Is Rising, He Says

And In Addition To That New Foreign Field Must Be Cultivated With Exports

With the existing labor difficulties, the scarcity of the proper types of railway equipment to haul the raw material to the factories and to transport the finished product from the plants and the unprecedented demand for motor cars from all parts of the United States, the present shortage of automobiles will be extended for months to come.

In all parts of the country there has been a clamor for cars and the questions, "when will the motorcar factories be able to produce a sufficient quantity of cars and trucks to meet the demand? and when will prices be reduced?" have been asked every visiting factory official and every dealer who has made a trip to the automobile manufacturing centers. In most instances the replies have been unsatisfactory because of their vagueness. But now comes Harry Lansdale, sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, with a straight from the shoulder statement that predicts no early relief from the car shortage.

In a review of conditions in the motor car industry, Mr. Lansdale writes.

"No one can accurately forecast the time when dealers will be able to acquire surplus stocks of vehicles such as will enable them to make immediate deliveries. The industry, as a whole, has never been overstocked, but, on the contrary, has always been oversold; and if no new owners were added to the present list of users of motor cars and trucks there would be just enough produced this year to take care of the replacements of cars worn out or traded in on later models.

FACTORY TRYING HARD

"There were 6,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States last January, by official figures and, according to the records, the average length of time for a man to own a car is three years.

"With a production of 2,000,000 cars for this year, one-third of the present owners can be supplied with new cars, leaving none for new buyers, if the law of averages for renewals holds good.

"Every large motor car manufacturer is striving to increase production and reach the volume attained before we entered the war, but progress along that line is slow, due to many conditions beyond the manufacturers' control. For instance, there is a marked shortage of many vital elements that enter into the composition of motor vehicles, and the producers of those materials are suffering from the same handicaps that motor car manufacturers suffer. Then, again the motor car manufacturer is faced with the same problem that all large manufacturers face who manufacture goods suitable for export.

"There is a big export field opened to American products on account of the war and now is the logical time to cultivate it, as we have at least a year's start on the European manufacturers. To properly cultivate this field and gain a strong foothold, a larger percentage of manufacturers' products will have to be exported than before and this supply will have to be taken from the supply that would ordinarily have gone to United States consumers.

"So far as meeting the demand we will not be able to catch up with that for years, for there is a potential demand for motor vehicles all over the world.

HOME MARKET IS HUGE

"In the United States alone there are six men who are able to own and operate cars or trucks to every one who owns one. There is a very small percentage of our roads improved to such a stage that automobiles could be driven over them economically, but with the rapid extension of our good roads systems in every state, a demand will be created that will more than offset any increase for years.

"As to prices, I do not see how any decrease can take place for a long time, but do anticipate a still further advance of price.

PRICE BASED ON PRODUCTION

"The decline in prices of motorcars which began some years ago still continued after the world war started because the increase of output and increased efficiency of manufacturing methods more than offset the increase in price of most other commodities. Even when the tide turned and prices of motor vehicles began to advance the climb was not so sharp as shown in nearly every other line of manufactured products. The advance was due, at first, to decreased production, resulting from the demands of war on the motorcar factories and while we are swinging back very rapidly to the volume of two years ago we are using elements in the composition of motorcars that have advanced much more sharply in price than the finished products; increased efficiency tends to offset this somewhat.

"European and other nations are bidding strongly for the same products which this nation desires and they will continue to hold the market up until they can get into production themselves or get surplus stocks on hand and it is impossible to say just how many weeks or months that will take.

"From the Packard point of view and I would add from all viewpoints, it would be wise for every man who can use a motor vehicle to advantage to assure himself delivery of such vehicle at the earliest practical date, for he is buying on a rising market and a delay of a few months even will require a larger investment in automotive transportation than at present."

Packard Brings Out New Motor Lorry, Pneumatic Tired

Pneumatic tired trucks, designed to meet the demand for greater speed and wider range in transportation, are announced by the Packard Motor Car Company for 1920 production. These new models are the first pneumatic tired trucks to be manufactured by the Packard and are distinct in design from the solid tired truck models.

The trucks are built in three different sizes, giving a large range in capacity. The fact that they are specifically designed for pneumatic tires is a long step in the application of the motor vehicle to work, according to T. H. Smith, manager of the transportation engineering department of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York.

"The effort to make pneumatic tired trucks by simply changing tire equipment has proved a failure," says Mr. Smith. "The pneumatic tire when put on a wheel intended for a solid tire gives a much larger wheel diameter, increasing the gear ratios heavily. The consequence is rapid engine deterioration because the engine is laboring constantly. The problem has been one of design rather than one of adaptation. We have answered it by a new model which is built for the work that it has to do."

Chevrolet Wins Gold Medals In Third Run To Cataluna

One of the most famous of the Spanish motor car competitions is the annual test to Cataluna. This test consists of a trial run of 596 kilometers to demonstrate the dependability in action of the competing cars. Most of this run is over very rough roads.

The third test to Cataluna was held in 1919 during the days of June 7, 8 and 9. Two Chevrolet 490's were entered in this contest, one a stock car carrying five passengers, and the other equipped with a sport type body with three passengers.

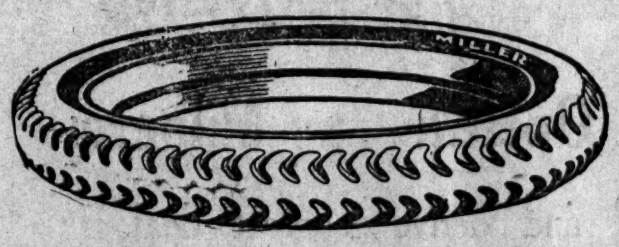
Both cars, in spite of the poor roads, made the run without any trouble at all. This merely confirms the results of many other tests won by the Chevrolet in all parts of the world and proves that notwithstanding its low price and its inexpensive upkeep the Chevrolet has quality which can be favorably compared with cars of much greater price and power.

Both Chevrolet cars were awarded gold medals as in the case of the second trial run to Cataluna which was held in 1917.

The Chevrolet is as popular in Spain as it is in the other countries of the world where it has proved its capabilities as a dependable and economical unit of transportation.

Miller
GEARED to the ROAD TIRES

SAFETY BY THE INCH



ECONOMY BY THE MILE

You skid by *inches* and not by miles. It is imperative that you have tires that grip the road inch by inch. The rugged and sturdy vitality of Miller Tires is due to the retention of the Natural Vegetable Wax and Oil in the Cotton Fabric. The economy of Miller Tires lies in the excess mileage that you get.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91, Rue Montauban

Miller
GEARED to the ROAD TIRES

WHY IS THE BUICK

the Most Popular Motor Car in Shanghai? Actual number proves this statement's truth—here are a few reasons:

The Buick is the most economical car in its class.

It offers an investment unparalleled by any other car.

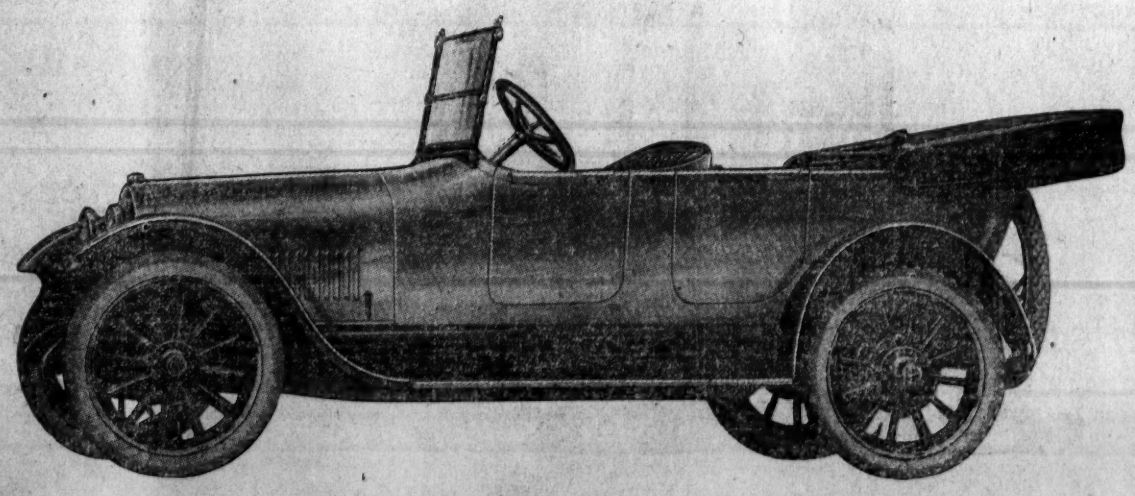
It combines the attractive qualities of higher-priced cars with those of lower-priced cars.

Its initial price is surprisingly low: its second hand value is always high.

Its motor offers unusual reserve power and flexibility, with an unusually low consumption of gasolene.

It is a car of beauty and refinement.

The Economical Gasolene Consumption Car



H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

40 Bubbling Well Road

SERVICE STATION
23 Medhurst Road: Tel. West 1211

Telephone West 1234

TIRE REPAIR SCHOOL PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Miller Rubber Company Has 35 Graduates Monthly From Courses

In the opinion of some of the country's more prominent tire men, the time is not far distant when it will be practically as necessary for the tire repair man to produce proof of training and study under competent authority as it is for the dentist, doctor or lawyer to show evidence of having completed a prescribed course in his profession.

Already there is being operated in Akron, where most of the rubber tires are manufactured, a few tire repair schools among the largest of which is the one conducted by The Miller Rubber Company, manufacturers of Geared-to-the-Road Tires. This institution has averaged 35 graduates a month since last August and plans are nearly completed for doubling the size of the school.

Every graduate of The Miller Rubber Company Tire Repair School received a diploma certifying that he has finished the regular course of instruction—consisting of lectures, text-book work and practical repair work.

The student in the Miller school first becomes thoroughly acquainted with the details of tire construction before he is actually trained in the repairing work. Repair stocks, fabrics of all descriptions, air bags, vulcanising machines and methods, common sources of tire trouble, etc., are among the subjects taken up.

The chief instructor and his assistant in the school are graduate experienced tire men from both factory and retail business standpoints. They are also assisted by others equally well trained in the work.

The wide interest taken in the school is evidenced in the class roll which shows students from nearly all of the states in the Union. In September, for example, there were three students from California while others enrolled from Eastern, Central and Southern states.

COURSE IS BRIEF

Because of the general demand for the training, the Miller Company has made the course just as brief as is consistent with the turning out of expert tire repair men. It is said that the average man can complete the course in a month. Some, however, require longer training. None is given a diploma until his work has passed a high average of standing.

In explaining the reason for the school, F. C. Millhoff, General Sales Manager of the Miller Rubber Co., says: "Retail tire competition has become so keen and the trade so infested with inexperienced repair men that we felt it behooved us to undertake something that would build up the repairing branch of the business.

"During the war, at the request of the government, we operated a tire repair school for soldiers who had enlisted for certain branches of the Transport Service. They were trained by us before going into active service and the feasibility of the system was so apparent that we decided to establish a similar school for civilians just as soon as we could obtain the necessary space and equipment. The project has proved even more successful than we anticipated. Next year we expect to double the size of the school and there will be a matter of pride for us in that we will have Miller trained tire repair men in every state in the country."

PILOT OF MAIL PLANE IN NON-STOP FLIGHT

Flies 215 Miles In 83 Minutes From Cleveland To Bellefonte, Pa

Probably all American flying records for non-stop distance of more than 200 miles were broken on January when Pilot James H. Knight flew the mail plane with a load of mail from Cleveland, Ohio, to Bellefonte, Pa., a distance of 215 miles in 83 minutes. This is at the rate of 156 miles per hour and is seven minutes better than a similar flight made by the same pilot last September. Knight left Cleveland in a raging snow storm.

Flying westward from Bellefonte to Cleveland, Pilot Robert H. Ellis went through a blinding snow storm the greater part of the way and landed safely with the mail at Woodland Hills Park Aviation field, Cleveland, in the face of an extremely high wind and with a visibility on account of the snow of only 80 feet.

The trip from Chicago to Cleveland failed on account of the extremely cold freezing up the ship and making it impossible to leave the ground. This is due to the fact that American plane manufacturers have steadily refused to follow the Post Office Department's recommendation to house in entirely the engines for severe winter flying. The future improvements of the planes for commercial work will include this feature. The Post Office Department having already taken steps for this important improvement.

'Strong Advertise'

Master George Carrington Brite, small son of Mr. Jay Brite, of Springfield, Mo., was sent to bed one night not long ago, and on the way up he turned on four electric lights. About a half-hour later his father found the lights still burning and young George busily reading The Buick Bulletin.

His father asked him why the lavish use of electricity, and the boy countered with, "Papa, I tell you the Buick Motor Company are putting out some strong 'advertise.'"

Mr. Brite reports that he turned out the lights himself and helped George to finish the Bulletin. After discussing the merits of the Buick car, the young booster wound up the conversation by asking, "Papa, do you reckon our next car will be a Buick?"

LEGAL POINTS FOR AUTOMOBILE OWNER

Observations On The National Automobile Theft Law And Recent Decisions

In automobile circles considerable interest attaches to the American national law which took effect recently and which is expected to assist materially in putting an end to the annual theft of over 50,000 automobiles in the various States. The following points represent the essential purpose and probable scope of application of the law:

1.—The Federal act applies only to the theft, or receipt the theft, of automobiles which are carried from one State to another.

2.—State laws providing for the punishment of theft, and receiving stolen goods with knowledge of their felonious acquisition, are not affected, so that it is now possible to convict the thief or receiver both in the State and Federal courts. In other words, after the culprit has been tried and sentenced by the State court, and has served his sentence, he may again be prosecuted in the Federal court, and vice versa. Likewise, if the culprit is exonerated in the State court he may nevertheless be tried again in the Federal court and vice versa.

3.—In the Federal courts it is frequently easier to secure convictions than in the State courts, though in a few States this may not be entirely true. This situation results from a number of conditions.

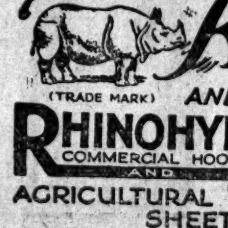
Different methods of selecting juries, the trial of many cases outside of the county of the residence of the accused, the right of Federal judges to indicate to the jury their view as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, the absence of the personal atmosphere that too often is present in the local courts, the elimination of much of the technical procedure relating to extradition and the fixing of the place where the crime is punishable. These are some of the factors that make for the result indicated.

4.—Some questions are likely to arise as to the constitutionality of the law in question.

First, it will be contended that Congress has no power to provide for the punishment of crimes committed solely within the jurisdiction of a State and which do not infringe upon any functions of the Federal Government or interfere with interstate commerce.

Second, it will be argued that the law in question, being limited to cases involving motor vehicles violates the constitutional inhibition against the passage of laws discriminating between persons of a particular class. Here the law singles out from thieves and receivers in general those particular culprits whose crimes happen to relate to motor vehicles.

These are simply indications of controverted points that are likely law, and it is not intended to infer to arise in the application of the dicate the views of the writer as to the merit of such points.



KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS (TRADE MARK) AND RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS

THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS ALSO ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS

Write for List to:— G. JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Bloomsbury LONDON, ENGLAND.

CADILLAX PRODUCTION RECORD IN OCTOBER

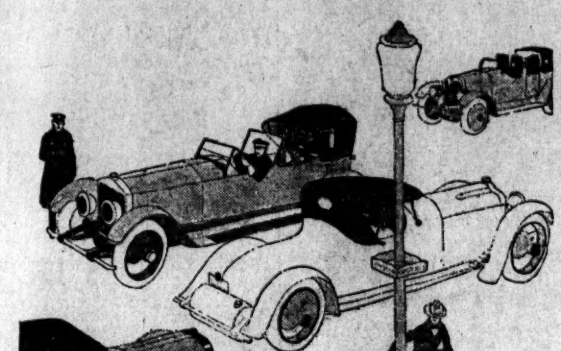
In Spite Of Large Output, Company Official Says Shortage Is Felt

"The month of October recorded the largest production, for a similar period, in the history of the Cadillac Motor Car Company,' says Lynn McNaughton, general sales manager of the Cadillac. "Nevertheless, the reports from our dealers and distributors make it plain that even this huge output fell far short of supplying cars to all those who wanted them.

"It is gratifying to us that this should be the state of affairs; but at the same time, it is somewhat embarrassing. It seems to be a condition which we are powerless to remedy, no matter to what volume we build up our production.

"This process of building up Cadillac production has been going on steadily ever since the armistice a year ago. At that time, the company was engaged very largely in war work, with a very restricted output of cars for public consumption. The release of our activities from the war sphere enabled us to reconvert our factories, as rapidly as possible, to our regular lines. In spite of the speed with which motor car production was resumed and increased, our distributors and dealers have been and continue now under the necessity of turning away many orders.

"So far as we can see into the future, this condition will not be materially altered during the next year. It appears that those who are now fortunate enough to get a Cadillac when they want it, are those who sensed the situation some months in advance and acted accordingly. No doubt many people who want Cadillacs at a certain time next year will take steps in advance to secure themselves against disappointment."



STYLE and service are inseparable in NEVERLEEK. The rich, beautifully grained surface is lasting because its foundation is solid worth in materials and workmanship.

NEVERLEEK will not crack, chip or fade. It will not stretch or sag. It does not acquire permanent wrinkles.

Every yard of "Neverleek" is stamped "Guaranteed by the Maker"

For sale by good dealers everywhere. Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.

F. S. Carr Company Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE INNER TUBE
Your Tyre Should Have

The inner tube your tyre should have must do more than merely carry air—it must hold that air, and *keep on* holding it.

If it fails in any one thing, under-inflation, that keenest foe to long tyre-life, is invited to attack your covers, to bring them to their early ruin.

Goodyear Inner Tubes *hold* air—they do not leak, seep or creep, and they are *thicker* than is the rule.

They are built up from many paper-thin sheets of fine rubber, laid layer upon layer and vulcanised together into a perfect air-retaining unit.

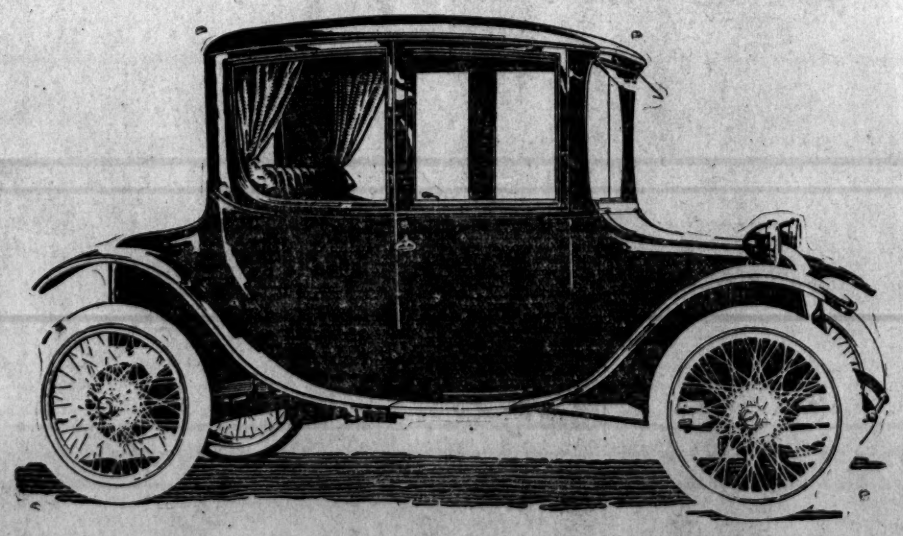
For the sake of your satisfaction, for the good of your covers, Goodyear Inner Tubes should be inside your tyres.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are thicker than ordinary tubes and are of what is known as *pure gum construction.* Consequently they will hold air better and last longer.

M-11

GOODYEAR

Milburn
LIGHT ELECTRIC



Anyone Can Operate a Milburn

Many owners do it and derive a great deal of pleasure from it.

There is a certain attachment that springs up between a man and his car when he runs and operates it himself.

But this is possible with electric driven cars only. The highly complicated mechanism of some gas cars demands too much attention and the car is left to chauffeurs.

Run your own Milburn and the pleasure of automobile riding will increase manyfold.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai

7 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone Central 778

M 10

Airplane Rides Prizes For Overland Winners In Honolulu Campaign

Honolulu, January 11.—Honolulu was thrilled last Tuesday afternoon when two girls, winners of the Overland Four advertising contest, were put through a series of spectacular aerial stunts by Aviator Charles J. Fern of the Goddard Aviation Company in his Curtis tractor biplane.

The first women to do stunt flying over Oahu were Lydia Branco and Adeline Hoke. The first flight, which was made by Miss Branco, was started from the Kapiolani Park flying field at 2:30 o'clock. The Curtis plane got off with a perfect start and Aviator Fern climbed to a high altitude for stunts. While over the thickly-settled district of the city Mr. Fern did his first loop-the-loop. He then flew out in front of the Moana Hotel, where he started in a series of graceful but extremely thrilling contortions commencing with the loop and ending with the falling-leaf. Miss Hoke, who went up next, was put through the loop and the Immelmann turn. The latter is spectacular. The ship is turned over on its back and is piloted upside-down. Both girls were enthusiastic over their rides, which were their choices as prizes for solving the mystery advertising campaign.

Misses Branco and Hoke were taken to the aviation field in the new Overland Four machine where they were photographed and where they received their final instructions for flight.

BY ADELINE HOKE

We left town in the Overland four and drove to Kapiolani Park where we were to start our airplane ride.

This was my first ride in an airplane, and I surely did enjoy it. In riding in an airplane, you feel just as safe as riding in an automobile; in fact, I felt safer, for there was no fear of bumping into anything. You can ride as fast as you like; do the loop-the-loop, the tail spin and other stunts; and still feel safe.

In doing these wonderful stunts, you surely will enjoy them. At first your mind wanders to the "ifs" and "ands," but when you get the first dip, your fears all are gone; and, the more thrilling stunts you do, the more you want to repeat them. All that you hear is the chuck-chuck of the engine; and all that you see is the beautiful scenery below. Some people may get dizzy and feel a little sick over it, but I felt as I wanted "some more."

Mr. Fern is a wonderful pilot. Just before he starts the stunts, he asks you if you are ready, and you just have to say "yes," and then you will get them all.

Believe me, when once you ride in an airplane, you would like to ride it all the time. If I have another chance to take a ride and go through the same stunts again, I am ready. I would never have missed taking this chance for anything in the world.

If you are going in one today, be sure to have Mr. Fern give you some of the thrilling stunts which he has given Miss Branco and me.

BY LYDIA BRANCO

Want to know about my trip? Oh! say it was great!

Just leave it to von Hamm to do things up to a nicety. They called for me at 1:30 p.m. in an Overland four, a nifty little car, I must say; and drove me out to Kapiolani Park.

The camera man was there with his paraphernalia and of course our pictures were taken, first in the Overland four and then in the airplane.

When asked, "Are you afraid?" I answered, "Does Mr. Fern want to die?" When he said that he wasn't a bit anxious to die, I lost whatever feeling of fear I might have had; and was ready for anything and I got it too. And Oh! the thrill of it. The first time we looped-the-loop my heart jumped into my stomach, the second time it went to my throat, and then back to its original place. And then gone was all fear—nothing but thrills, —grand and glorious feeling. Nothing would phase me then! There were dips, tail-spins and goodness knows what else, but I was in for anything.

That airplane is a bird. I would fly around the world in it. Of course, it is understood that Mr. Fern would have to be the aviator, though.

Don't miss riding with him. It's worth every cent of your money.

After riding for half an hour we headed toward the park and landed at 2:45 p.m. It surely was some ride.

The von Hamm's Overland four was there ready to take us back to town.

Oh! for an Overland four.

Record Attendance At European Shows

Peter S. Steenstrup, manager of General Motors Export, who has returned from a visit to the Paris and London automobile shows, says that although many new, handsome models appeared at both shows, the subject of production is another matter. Few European manufacturers are able to build as many as 4,000 or 5,000 cars a year with their present methods, and most buyers are unwilling to wait from six to eight months for delivery.

Great popular interest was displayed at both shows, crowds packing the salons every day. At Paris there were 433,554 paid admissions, as many as 59,000 people viewing the cars in one day. The attendance at London was 285,837, greater by 65,000 than at the last preceding show, in 1913.

Essex For Fire Department

In selling an Essex Roadster to the Rochester Fire Department which heretofore has used eight cylinder cars exclusively, E. M. Alling, of Alling and Miles, Essex distributors, put the car, a new one, to the following test:

Driven along at five miles an hour in high speed, the hand throttle suddenly was opened to its fullest extent.

In exactly fifteen seconds the speedometer registered 31 miles an hour.

In thirty seconds the speedometer registered 46 miles an hour.

As a result of this notable demonstration of flexibility and acceleration, the department purchased the roadster and now is considering standardising it for the entire department, its economy of operation being one of the big considerations in its selection.

BUICK BREAKS WAY N OPENING DIXIE HIGHWAY

New highway construction that offers new advantages in the way of both touring and commercial travel, is always of keenest interest to motorists. The conquering of the Cumberland Mountains in the United States by means of 300 miles (483 kilometers) of recently completed road on the Dixie Highway route is described in the official report of the Dixie Highway Association:

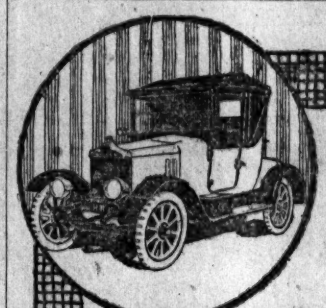
"Officials of the Dixie Highway Association, together with their guests, have just completed an inspection tour of 300 miles of the Dixie Highway between Cincinnati and Knoxville through the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee. A continue downpour of rain on many miles of new grade, together with long stretches of first course rock surfacing and almost impassable detours around new bridge construction made the tour of inspection for the four cars and their occupants probably one of the worst which has ever been attempted by a highway inspection party.

"The tourists started from Cincinnati Monday morning, led by the official car, a Buick Six, and ended the run at Knoxville Wednesday evening. The cars made 122 miles to Berea the first day. On the second day, the tourists were only able to cover 59 miles from Berea to London on account of the heavy rain, which made the new grades in Rockcastle county extremely difficult. The official car, which led the way, made a perfect score, clearing the road of tourists and local cars which were stalled in the mud. The distance from London to Knoxville, 127 miles, was covered in the last day."

Mr. V. D. L. Robinson, secretary of the Association, in writing of the Buick performance on this trip says:

"In connection with my work with the Dixie Highway Association for the past four years, I have been on a great many tours and have driven cars over a greater part of the routing of the Dixie Highway, under all sorts of weather and road conditions. I can say without flattery that I have never witnessed a better performance of durability and dependability in a car than made by the Buick on this trip. Seats in the Buick were greatly desired by every member in the party, as they realised that the Buick, at least, would get through the heavy, rain-soaked grade.

"Our trip was accompanied by rain all the way, making certain sections of the highway through the mountains, which had been recently graded, seem almost impassable. The Buick made a perfect score. The second day out, when only 59 miles were covered, due to the difficulty of getting the other cars through the mud, the Buick was waiting over four hours for the other cars to catch up."



The Car for the Owner-Driver

The All British Standard LIGHT CAR

Send your enquiry for early delivery to:—

AGENTS:

The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd.

STANDARD MOTOR CO., LTD.

Coventry, England

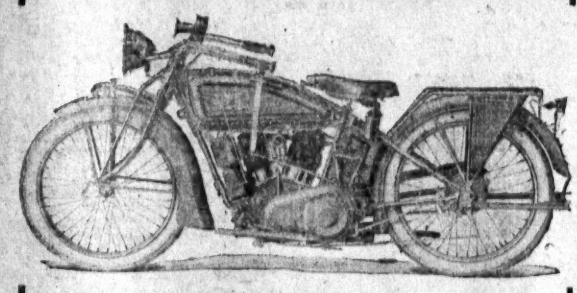
"THE MILITARY EXCELSIOR"

Model 19

The motorcyle that has

ALWAYS MADE GOOD

Now Made Better Than Ever



Motorcycles and side-cars just arrived

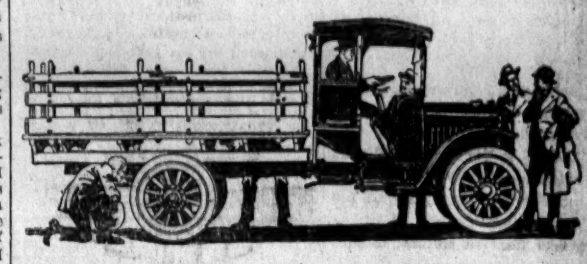
Arrange for Demonstration

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

Exclusive Distributors for China

SHANGHAI

MAXWELL TRUCKS



THE Maxwell Motor Truck is not a converted pleasure car. It is a real, scientifically constructed 1 ton truck, built with proverbial Maxwell engineering precision to give more ton miles per gallon of petrol, to run longer without repair, to be easier in its wear and tear on tyres than any truck of similar capacity made.

And all this without sacrificing in the least its ability to carry its rated load through any ordinary kind of road condition. That is why the Maxwell 1 ton Motor Truck has met with such favor with truck users in every land.

Magneto, Worm Drive, 10 foot loading space, Electric Lights and Generator. Right or Left Hand Drive optional.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.

OF DETROIT, MICH.

John D. Williams and Company

Export Distributors

2 Rector Street, New York

Cable Address: "Liandum—New York"

Maxwell

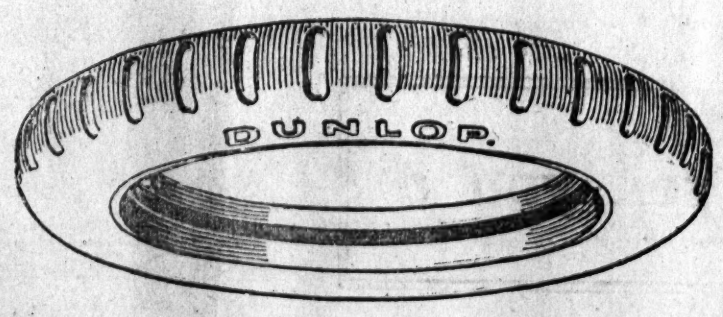
More miles per gallon

More miles on tyres

E. W. FRAZAR & CO., 5 Rue de Paris, Tientsin.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., LTD., Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai

SILVA-NETTO & CO., Hongkong.



ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND MOTORING

Men who motor year in and year out, know that those tyres which carried them so buoyantly during the summer may be equally trusted to minimise the risks of winter driving.

That's why the demand for DUNLOP PNEUMATIC MOTOR TYRES is an all-the-year-round-one.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"

DELCO LIGHT SYSTEM IS NOW G. M. C. UNIT

General Motors Corporation Announces Additions And Expansion

New activities of the General Motors Corporation include:

Merging of the Domestic Engineering Co., builders of Delco Lighting Systems and other electrical equipment, with General Motors. It will now be operated as a unit of the General Motors Corporation.

The General Motors Corporation has taken over the plant of the Buffalo Metal Goods Co., Buffalo, New York. It will be operated by the New Departure Manufacturing Company of the United Motors Group.

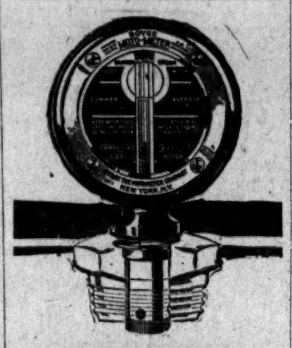
A new General Motors' factory will shortly be in operation in Muncie, Indiana. The General Motors Corporation has purchased the plant of the Inter-State Motor Co., together with 40 acres of land. New buildings are to be erected at a total cost of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, within two years. The factory will employ 6,000 to 8,000 men.

General Motors has organised as a subsidiary the Sunnyhome Electric Company, Detroit, Michigan, to manufacture the Sunnyhome electric light and power plant, a complete unit, automatically operated, for supplying light and power to the farm.

In addition to the complete line of agricultural implements and the two-plow Model M tractor manufactured by the Samson Tractor Company of Janesville, Wisconsin, the company is now making a small 4-wheel tractor, the Model D, popularly called the "Samson Iron Horse." This is truly a one-man outfit, designed to employ the horse-drawn implements now on the farm, and specially adapted for mowing, operating binders, cultivating and planting corn, and doing general farm hauling. Other new Samson products are the ¾-ton farm truck and the 1½-ton farm truck, with special identifying features adapting them to farm work; and a 5-passenger automobile built particularly to meet the farmer's needs. The farmer's requirements can be summed up under service, capacity and price. He will get all three in these new Samson products.

HE SWALLOWED A NAIL

After taking medical treatment for six years for what he believed to be rheumatism, George McArdle, skilled mechanic in the Akron, Ohio garage of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., discovered a few days ago under X-ray examination that his years of suffering was caused by a nail he swallowed while in the carpenter business. The nail penetrated four intestines according to physicians who operated on McArdle to remove it.



BOYCE MOTOMETER

SOMETIMES you forget to fill the radiator—and there's trouble.

Sometimes the radiator leaks—and there's trouble.

Sometimes, in cold weather, you don't cover the radiator properly—and there's trouble.

No end of things can happen to your engine IF YOU DON'T HAVE AMPLE WARNING.

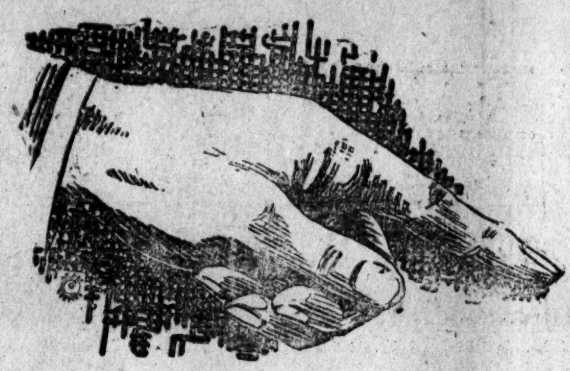
The Boyce Moto-Meter gives it; tells the condition of the engine ALWAYS. It shows AT ONCE if it's getting too hot or too cold.

Attached in 5 minutes to any radiator cap.

DONG CHONG BICYCLE CO.
P.346 Nanking Road
Phone C. 1518.

"Too Lucky to get into an Accident"

is the foolish belief held by many otherwise sensible motorists.



Your friend's turn yesterday,
Somebody else's to-day,
YOURS Tomorrow!

An X. S. POLICY relieves you of personal loss, liability and the third party claims at a small cost annually. Write for a prospectus.

C. E. SPARKE Insurance Office
AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

We can sell you a

FAVORABLE EXCHANGE
has made possible this
STARTLING REDUCTION

5-Seaters
and
2-Seaters

BRISCOE
THE CAR WITH THE HALF-MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

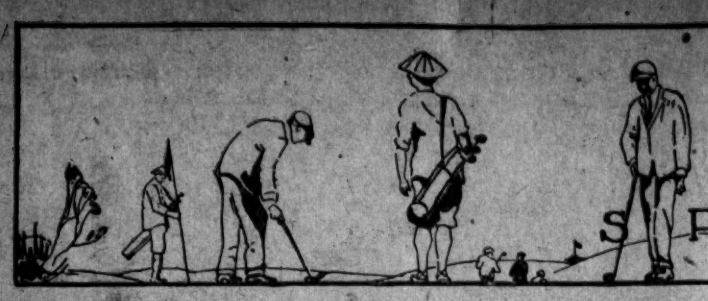
EVERY CAR IS GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
FITTED WITH H. T. MAGNETO AND OVERSIZE TYRES. ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING.
LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION. EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM MAY BE ARRANGED.

for TAELS 1,100.

For demonstrations, apply to

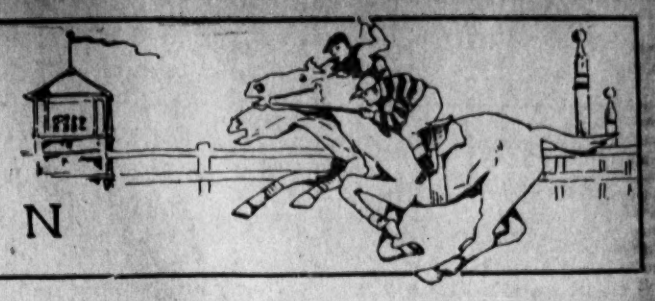
AUTO PALACE CO.

362 Avenue Joffre Tel. West 465



The China Press

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1920

TO MAKE PLANS FOR BASEBALL

Annual Meeting Of Club In Two Weeks Will Discuss Season

WANT MORE MEMBERS

Organisation Will Conduct Membership Campaign; 1920 Material Good

One hundred and forty-four baseballs are here—a whole case of 'em.

Other equipment is on the way from the United States.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Club will be held in two weeks.

It is fitting and entirely proper, therefore, that some one should ejaculate: "Let's Go!"

Plans for the coming baseball season will start early as the club must start an aggressive membership campaign in order to wipe out a deficit of $1,000 resulting from the series of last September when the 15th Infantry came here from Tientsin and the 4th Philippine Infantry stopped off on the way to Manila. The series, while a great success from a playing standpoint, was not so financially.

SEEK ACTIVE COMMITTEE

It is planned to start the membership campaign early and to secure a committee that will work. The idea is to get financial support from every American—and there has been a big increase in the American population since last summer—and from other nationals interested in the American national game. One thousand members in the Baseball club will mean $5,000 and will insure a flying start for the 1920 season.

At the annual meeting the possibility of a school league will probably be discussed. Committee men last year were unanimously in favor of supporting a circuit among the local schoolboy nines in order to boost the game.

Six schools could probably enter teams and others would be certain to follow. Good nines can be recruited to represent St. John's, where Porterfield holds forth as athletic mentor; Baptist College, Nanyang, the Shanghai American School, the Cathedral School, where many of the cricketers are stars at baseball, and St. Xavier's School where there is unusual interest in the diamond game. At the latter institution considerable interest in baseball was created by a local American who equipped the nine.

COUNT ON GIAUQUE

As yet baseball has not invaded the Municipal Schools but Charley Giauque, all-around man of the Shanghai team, is in charge of all Municipal athletics and probably Charley can form a nine picked from all the schools to represent the Settlement in the proposed league.

For the Baseball Club team there are great possibilities. Johnny Scott has gone to Tientsin with Fearon, Daniel and Company but there are other hurlers available. John got married and left Shanghai after Christmas and will probably not return in time for the season's opening.

Bradley, who captained last year's nine, leaves for the United States in July, about the 22nd, and will play the early part of the season. But Bristow is here and Bill Hoffman or Cy Wilhoit can take a turn behind the bat.

The biggest addition to the club is Bills, who has returned from America and is located in Shanghai. "Billsy" is one of the best all-round men who ever played ball here, can fill any position and is handy with the willow.

PITCHERS GALORE

Tom Mosely, who hurled to Riddick in years gone by, dropped into town a few days ago on his way to the wilds of Manchuria.

But there are pitchers galore. Verne Claire and Bobby Gill showed well last year. Tinkham, in the pink of condition after his experience in the Siberian snows; Hopkins, who deals them off the insane arm; Porterfield and one or two others, including Frank Simon, Montgomery-Ward Company representative who played with the Yokohama team a year ago, will answer when the roll call is sounded at the Race Course.

And all the mound men can play other positions. Gill, Claire, Tinkham, Hopkins and Porterfield all play well in the outfield while Porterfield and Hopkins can turn in a good afternoon's work at first base.

Perennial Cy Wilhoit is on hand, Cooper will again be seen in action at second, Bills has been definitely assigned the shortstop berth by the winter leaguers and Brad Crow, the probable 1920 captain, has de-

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Tomorrow you will have the chance
To vote in our election;
And if the councillors can dance
That beautiful erection—
That building on Kiangse Road—
May see before its rotting
The new drill hall
Before the Fall
All filled with folks foxtrotting.

* * *

There's Fessenden who wants your vote,
And if he is elected
He's going to get the Mixed Court's goat
By one Grant Jones protected.
And Ransom wants to represent
Taxpayers and their money,
He'll fill the bill
When you are ill
And cure you when you're funny.

* * *

A boy cut down a cherry tree
His father to defy, sir;
He said this is a "Land that's Free"
And now it has gone dry sir.
'Twas Washington, and so this week
His ball will make us merry,
He'd rather die
Than tell a lie;
His cocktail wants a cherry.

* * *

Now Tang Shao-yi wants peace between
The North and South in China,
While Wang Yi-tang says Tang has been
As clever as a shriner.
Exchange has gone to kingdom come,
While Hindenburg gets thinner.
And in Hongkong
The newest song
Is "Billy Hill the winner."

* * *

The Bolsheviks have gone ahead
And reached to the Pacific,
Siberia now's reported Red
The prospects are terrific,
They say that Russian trade will boom
The rouble too is dearer
It seems to me
It's true that the
Milleniums gets nearer.

* * *

Julian Eltinge isn't nearly as good looking from the feminine standpoint when you get right up close to him as he appears on the stage as the Fascinating Widow or even as the Geisha Girl, but he is quite nice, and I like him. He was in bed when I called for him at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, so early rising is not one of his virtues. He works late at the theater, and stays early at the Carlton, so you cannot possibly expect him to be out before the tiffin hammer bangs.

Years ago, and as he is not really a lady he does not mind me saying about sixteen years ago, he started upon his career of impersonation and has accumulated one hundred and seventy-eight dresses and quite a larger number of gold dollars. He wishes now that they were Mex, but he sees signs already of his own particular little nest egg becoming heavier even in the Orient. I asked him if he studied the fashions, and with a sweep of his arm, and a smile that would take the stuffing out of a Bolshevik, he said, "Why I keep a special mail service between myself and Paris, and as each new frock is created I get it and show it to the world. It hangs well around my form. No thank you, I must not take sugar in my tea, it will make me put on weight. Will you believe me, I took off a least six ounces the other evening dancing, and I hope to still further reduce my waist line. Thanks, not too much soda."

Julian Eltinge when too young to remember opened his eyes for the first time in Boston, the intellectual capital of the United States. He had not nearly as nice a shape as he has now, but his mother thought he was wonderful. The dictaphone had not been invented then, so his father's considered opinion as he walked the floor with him on a chilly December night has not been recorded. When he was old enough to notice things at all he revealed a distinct liking for skirts, and he has never changed.

If the shipping authorities had their way Eltinge would have to spend both his nights and days wearing skirts. When he left San Francisco, all his mere male attire was put into one trunk, except what he walked on board with, and his lady-frocks took up the other forty packages. When the boat was far enough out to sea for the passengers to begin to feel that they wished they had stayed at home, he discovered that his boiled shirt and his other trousers were still in America. So far as he knows they are there now, but with the help of a Japanese tailor and some patience he can still visit in mufti and look quite well in it too.

The Palace of Varieties, London, gave him a home for a few seasons, and Butt, now Sir Alfred Butt, became one of his best pals. He was the top liner at the popular London house and it was on the fame that he won there that a big contract was offered to him to go to Paris. He had three weeks to fill in before he took up the engagement and so went to Switzerland and there found the beer so good that he put on flesh rapidly and for the time allowed himself the pleasure of cultivating a mustache.

When he turned up in Paris to walk through a rehearsal, he was met by the management, who on being informed that he was Eltinge almost expired, and when they found their second wind, said more unkind things about their visitor than the ex-Crown Prince is reported to have hurled at Verdun. But things went well when he turned up for the real show. The lip decoration had disappeared, the prominent tummy had been got under control and honest to goodness if the same management did not want to take Julian out to supper! His mother of course objected.

Eltinge has always been in big demand in the picture business and was featured in a number of Lasky productions. When Sir Harry Lauder toured the States Eltinge starred with him and he has many nice things to say about the clever Scot.

He has brought a fine galaxy of talent to the Orient and it is little wonder that he has been playing to big houses. He is moving to the Lyceum tomorrow and hopes to see the premier play house filled to overflowing. Eltinge expects to take his company to Peking and Tientsin shortly, and after that to invade Manila. When he clears up all the spare cash there, he will go to Australia.

* * *

A cable from Denniston tells of a great opening night at Tientsin for his players. He is quite enthusiastic about the reception and it has almost cured that throat trouble of his. He is due to play at Peking and then at Hankow. It is still problematical whether he will be able to give us another performance at the Lyceum

* * *

We are in for a regular glut of theatricals next season. Bandman is on the war path and expects to play here in October with one company and again with another in the following May. Herbert Waring is bringing out a crowd who will play Shakespeare's comedies after the style of the Vedrenne Barker productions. Marie Tempest will be with us in April and it is to be expected that the Frawleys, the Dennistons and others will follow in their wake. The amateurs expert to squeeze in a few shows as well.

* * *

A STORY

America has gone dry. The sad fact is well brought out below.

A farmer was taking a friend over his wide fields, when he called out to a cow that was peacefully grazing "Come here United States." The friend expressed surprise at the cow's name. "Why do you call it United States," he inquired. "Because it has gone dry," said the farmer.

FOOTBALL

The final of the Skottowe Cup competition will be played on March 6 between the Shanghai Football Club and the Recs. There is plenty of time between now and then for the weather to clear up, and with these two old rivals battling for the trophy there is pretty sure to be not only a fine game but a record crowd. I am glad to hear that those who are looking after the match are trying to benefit charity. The nimble and elusive dollars will probably be invited from those who would see the struggle and they will all be given to the King's Daughters. There is not a society in the Settlement which deserves our support more, and sportsmen are invariably charitable.

I hear the war memorial to those of the Shanghai Football Club who gave their lives in the war is to be unveiled after the big game, and that Sir Everard Fraser has been asked to perform the ceremony.

* * *

BILLIARDS

After a lapse of a few years the Amateur Billiard Association hopes to revive the League Handicap series of games. Names are now called for, and every player who can put up a hundred on the same day that he starts it should send in his name to Mr. Phillips at Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., on or before the 21st instant.

Most of the local players are now pretty well known, and the handicapping committee, which will consist probably of Captain Barrett and Messrs. Gibson, Campbell and Phillips, will do their best to give even the weakest player a chance of winning. Captain Barrett, president of the association, is not likely to be a contestant, although his services as a handicapper will be called for. I hear that he will be leaving us sometime in March for a well deserved holiday.

The rules governing the competition will be very much the same as previously. The games will be

(Continued on Page 2)

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

THERE GOES OLD HANK RALEIGH DOWN TO THE POOL ROOM AGAIN HE WONT NEVER AMOUNT TO MUCH THAT FELLER
HE DONT TAKE NO CARE OF HISSELF — SMOKES THEM CIGAREETS
AUCTION
HIS FATHER DIED FROM SMOKIN' CIGAREETS AND HE WAS ONLY 98
INDOOR SPORTS.
PANNING THE VILLAGE CAN DOG AS HE PASSES THE GENERAL STORE ON HIS WAY TO THE POOL PARLOR.
'AD' '23'

SONG SERVICE FIVE BEATS Y.M.C.A. 'B'

Americans Win 32-22 In Game Featured By Many Arguments With Officials

In a game punctuated by rough play and arguments with officials, the American Song Service "B" quintet defeated the Y.M.C.A. "B" basketball team by a score of 32-22 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night. It was a regularly scheduled game in the Amateur Basketball League.

The teams were evenly matched except that the Americans were heavier than their opponents. The Y.M.C.A. five led until the last five minutes when shooting from the foul line enabled the Song Service to come from behind.

Jui, the "Y" forward, was disqualified for pushing by the umpire and his expulsion from the game will probably be made the basis of a protest.

Giauque starred for the winners while Yang, Wang and Jui played well. Wong Chiao played a great game against Giauque.

The summary:

Y. M. C. A. "B" (22)		Song Service "B" (32)
Yang, 3	lf	Giauque, 6 & 4 fouls
Jui, Chen, 1	rf	Wilner, 3
Wang, 2 and 1 foul	c	Westaway
Jui, 3 & 1 foul	lg	Giauque
Wong Chiao, 1	rg	Kay
		Snooke
		Pettitt, 5

Another game between the "Dollar" team and the American School quintette resulted as follows:—

Dollar (40)		American School (11)
Tyau, 5 & 2 fouls	lf	White, 1
Meng, 5	rf	Water, 2
Yang, 5	c	Viking, 1
Yui, 4	lg	Chase, 1 foul
Mo	rg	Elterich, 1

Referee: M. C. Liu.

GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

The Shanghai Golf Club Race Course championship will be played at Shanghai on Monday, February 23. Entries close on Friday with Secretary H. H. Fowler. The links at Kiangwan will be closed next Saturday and Monday, the 23rd, Tuesday, 24th, and Saturday, the 28th.

NO 'UNT YESTERDAY

There was no paper hunt yesterday because of the condition of the ground after the rain.

CANADIANS TO MEET

The Canadian Association of China will hold an organisation meeting tomorrow afternoon at 5:15 o'clock at the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, at 13 Nanking Road. Every Canadian is expected to attend. The organisation here expects to have branches throughout China.

THE SPORTLIGHT

BY GRANTLAND RICE

It is still quite an open point in the way of vital statistics as to whether American League batsmen outclass the National League's output or whether National League pitchers are quite a bit harder to hit. Comparing the first ten in each league, we come to this wide discrepancy in figures—considering only those who have played in 100 games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Cobb, Detroit	.384	Roush, Cincinnati	.321
Veach, Detroit	.355	Hornsby, St. Louis	.318
Sisler, St. Louis	.352	Young, New York	.311
Jackson, Chicago	.351	Groh, Cincinnati	.310
Flagstead, Detroit	.331	Stock, St. Louis	.307
Tobin, St. Louis	.327	Myers, Brooklyn	.307
Jacobson, St. Louis	.323	Meusel, Philadelphia	.305
Ruth, Boston	.322	Burns, New York	.303
Rice, Washington	.321	Konetchy, Brooklyn	.298
Heilman, Detroit	.320	Wheat, Brooklyn	.297

OUT OF FOCUS

You may observe from these open figures that Roush, leading the National League, is on a figure par with Rice, who ranks ninth in the American. Cobb leads Roush by 63 points, and there are four American Leaguers who lead the Red star by 30 points or more.

Another point to consider is this: Where the National League has but eight .300 swatsmen the American League has seventeen, a trifle more than 2 for 1. Now it is hardly likely that the American League predominance is nearly as great as the figures show.

The National League has no such hit-maker as Cobb and no such slugger as Ruth.

But it is quite improbable that the American League has eight men who can outhit the best man in the older circuit.

DOWN TO PITCHING

This brings us down to comparative pitching, inasmuch as the pitching arm has quite an intimate connection with the opposing batting eye.

Here are the ten leading pitchers from each league, including only those who have worked in 200 or more innings, drawn by their records:

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Johnson, Washington.	Alexander, Chicago.
Cicotte, Chicago.	Vaughn, Chicago.
Mays, New York.	Reuther, Cincinnati.
Sothoron, St. Louis.	Adams, Pittsburgh.
Coveleskie, Cleveland.	Douglass, New York.
Quinn, New York.	Sallee, Cincinnati.
C. Williams, Chicago.	Rudolph, Boston.
Shocker, St. Louis.	Cadore, Brooklyn.
Pennock, Boston.	Eller, Cincinnati.
Shawkey, New York.	Barnes, New York.

THE BALANCE OF POWER

It is our belief that the National League has the balance of power in the box.

Most of the best American League pitchers are named in the above ten. But outside of the above ten the National League still has such stars left as Nehf, Toney, Cooper, Ring, Pfeffer, Hendrix, Benton et al. The White Sox batted above .270 against American League pitching for the year.

But tossed in against the Red staff this mark fell to .224, a slump of something like 50 points.

They were undoubtedly up against faster pitching than they had faced most of the year.

PROOF BY FIGURES

You can prove by figures that the American League had more than twice as many .300 hitters as the National League.

But you can't prove by figures what the difference was between the two sets of pitchers.

The American League had only two pitchers who allowed an average of less than two runs to the game. They were Johnson and Cicotte.

The National League had Alexander, Vaughn, Ruether, Toney and Adams, although Toney worked in but 181 innings.

The National League had fifteen slabmen who allowed an average below 2½ runs to the game; the American League had but seven.

So far as any one can make a deduction from the cold, unbiased figures lifted out of the official records, National League pitchers had a trifle more on the ball last year.

Reduced to a closer comparison, Cobb would have batted around .355 in the National League and Roush would have batted around .335 in the American. We can't prove officially that this statement is correct. But for that matter neither can any one else prove that it isn't. So at the worst we draw an even break, which is always a moral victory in any baseball argument.

NEW YEAR RACES BEGIN SATURDAY

Thirty-Three Events Slated For Meeting This Year At Kiangwan

The New Year race meeting of the International Recreation Club will open at the Kiangwan track next Saturday and for the three days of the meeting, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, thirty-three events are scheduled. The first saddling bell on each of the three days will be at 12 noon. The fourth day of extra events is Saturday, February 28.

Two big events feature the first day's card of eleven races. The first of these is the Fourth Race, The Griffin Plate, for a purse of $2,000. The other is the Seventh Race for the Club Cup with a purse of $2,000 added. The Club Cup is a $20 sweep stake and is for China ponies that have never been entered in any race whatever, steeplechase included.

The Champion Sweepstakes is the Ninth Race of the third day's program.

The program:

FIRST DAY

1—The Eastern Plate, 1 mile
2—The Kokaza Cup, 5 furlongs.
3—The Subscription Griffin Plate, ¾ mile.
4—The Griffin Plate, 1 mile.
5—The Empire Stakes, 1 mile.
6—The Grand Juvenile Plate, 1¼ miles.
7—The Club Cup, 1½ miles.
8—The Craven Stakes, 1¼ miles.
9—The New Nursery Plate, ¾ mile.
10—The Yangtsze Stakes, 1½ miles.
11—The Victoria Stakes, 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY

1—The Corinthian Plate, 1¼ miles.
2—The Subscription Griffins Stakes 1¼ miles.
3—The Zero Cup, 1 mile.
4—The Greenmount Nursery Plate, 1 mile.
5—The Derby Stakes, 1½ miles.
6—The Great Scurry Stakes, 7 furlongs.
7—The Kirtling Plate, 9 furlongs.
8—The Coventry Stakes, 1¼ miles.
9—The Wokingham Stakes, 7 furlongs.
10—The Red Rose Stakes, 1 mile.
11—The Kiangwan Stakes, 1½ miles.

THIRD DAY

1—The Novices Cup, 1½ miles.
2—The Spring Cup, 1¼ miles.
3—The New Year Stakes, 1 mile
4—The Pari-Mutuel Stakes, 1½ miles.
5—The Ladies Purse, 1¼ miles.
6—The Great Northern Plate, 1 mile
7—The Farewell Cup, 1¼ miles.
8—The New Century Plate, ¾ mile.
9—The Champion Sweepstakes, 1¼ miles.
10—The Nil Desperandum Cup, 9 furlongs.
11—The Grand Stand Stakes, 1¼ miles.

FOURTH DAY

1—The Griffin Steeplechase Cup, About 2 miles.
2—The Holiday Plate, 1 mile.
3—The Sub-Griffins Handicap, 1 mile.
4—The Off Chance Cup, 7 furlongs.
5—The Nursery Handicap, 1¼ miles.
6—The I. R. C. Steeplechase Cup, 2½ miles.
7—The Moderate Plate, 9 furlongs.
8—The Welcome Plate, ¾ mile.
9—The New Year Handicap, 1¼ miles.
10—The Mafoos Race, 1½ miles.

RUTH IS SOLD FOR G.$125,000

Easily Will Pay For Himself If Physically Fit For Next Few Years

DEALS STARTED IN 1914

Federal League War Responsible For Sale Of Mack's Stars And Tris Speaker

It is perfectly fitting that Ruth, the record smasher, should bring the record price in the baseball marts of trade. Records have followed this amazing young man almost from the day that he put on a major league uniform, and he unquestionably will make others. We hear from the coast that Ruth's latest ambition is to beat Ty Cobb for the league's batting crown next season in addition to beating his own home run record. Babe wants to hit 400. Last summer Ed Barrow, the Boston manager, predicted that Ruth would develop into a 400 hitter. We have no doubt he can do it. Any player who can establish a new major league home run record and a new world's pitching record before he is twenty-six cannot be limited. Ruth has infinite possibilities.

The price of $125,000 paid by the Yankees for Ruth is stupendous as baseball values go. Yet when it is contrasted with other deals and the present value of the dollar is considered the sum is not so startling. And the conditions attending the Ruth sale were different from those that existed when other famous stars were disposed of.

Within the memory of the average fan the greatest individual drawing cards in baseball for the last twenty years have been Hans Wagner, Ty Cobb and Babe Ruth. Each in turn succeeded the other. Though Cobb again led the American League in batting last season he did not fill the parks as did Ruth. With a sixth place club Boston last season played to crowded houses at home and on the road. Frazee admitted he made considerably more money with a sixth place team in 1919 than he did with a world's champion team in 1918.

FRAZEE THE LOSER

From a business standpoint the Ruth deal looks like a poor one for the Boston owner if he intends to remain in baseball, and both Frazee and Col. Ruppert of the Yankees say that the deal means that Frazee "will be in the league more from now on than ever before." Unless Barrow can work some kind of a miracle in Boston the club in two years will lose at the gate the amount of money that it was paid last week for Ruth.

Many famous stars have been sold in baseball, but, with the possible exception of King Kelly, no other star was sold while he was the biggest attraction in the game. Hans Wagner, for instance, spent his entire big league career in the service of Barney Dreyfuss. Wagner started his major league career with the old Louisville Colonels in 1896, which club then was owned by Dreyfuss. When the National League reduced from a twelve to an eight club league in 1900 Dreyfuss bought the Pittsburg club and took Wagner, Clarke, Leach and other Louisville stars to Pittsburg with him. Hans then remained with Barney in Pittsburg until 1917, when at the age of 43 he concluded he had enough.

Ty Cobb has spent his entire career in Detroit, and probably will remain there until he turns in his uniform. Detroit during Cobb's fifteen years in that city has received many tempting offers for Tyrus, and two winters ago New York made an effort to buy him. Navin's reply to the offer was, "Do you think I want to be put out of Detroit?"

RUTH IN HIS PRIME

Detroit would have spurned an offer of $75,000 or even $100,000 for Cobb four or five years ago when the dollar went twice as far as it does today. Ruth at the age of 26 still should have three-fourths of his career ahead of him. That is what makes him cheap at the price. Giving him at least ten more years in the majors he should pay for himself a couple of times as a drawing card, without considering the fact that Ruth may place the Yankees in several world's series.

When Mack sold Eddie Collins, the famous second baseman had been with him for nine seasons, and was believed to be past his crest. Grover Alexander was 31 when the Phillies sold him to the Cubs, and had just won thirty or more victories in three successive seasons. No pitcher ever has won thirty or more victories for longer than a three year stretch, so the odds were against Alexander ever doing as much for Chicago as he had done for the Phillies. Frank Baker was 30 years old when he was bought

by the Yankees. Speaker and Jackson both were 28 when they were sold for big sums.

SPEAKER'S AGE A PUZZLE

Speaker's age, however, always has been a puzzle, and strange as it may seem he is the only player who ever gets younger, so to speak. At the time that Speaker played in the 1912 world's series against the Giants he appeared in the record books as having been born in 1883. Tris then already was quite gray.

When Speaker registered under the draft in 1917 there was quite a bit of comment about it, as Speaker then was believed to be 34 years old. Speaker explained that a mistake had been made in the record books, which recorded him as born in 1883 instead of 1888. Even the Boston club was deceived as to Speaker's age. When he was sold to Cleveland in 1916 it was said that because Speaker was over 30 the Red Sox ownership believed he had seen his best days.

An examination of players' records will show that they do their best work between the ages of 25 and 30. Cobb's three best batting years, when he hit 420, 408 and 369 in successive seasons, were made at the age of 25, 26 and 27. It already has been pointed out that Alexander's three biggest years were between his 27th and 30th birthdays. Walter Johnson's greatest year was when he was 26 years old, when he won 36 out of 42 games and had an earned run average of 1.09 a game. Mathewson scored his greatest number of victories—37—for the Giants in 1908, when he was 28 years old.

By getting Ruth at the age of 26 the Yankees, therefore, not only buy the game's greatest star but they buy him when he is due to have his five greatest years.

The first big transaction that knocked the fans out of their seats was the sale of Mike (King) Kelly by the old Chicago White Stockings to the Boston Nationals for $10,000 in 1887. Kelly then had played nine seasons with Chicago. He was the foremost attraction in baseball, the real Ty Cobb of that era. Kelly, however, never was the batsman that Cobb is today, nor did his play stand out so conspicuously over that of his fellows. But he was the boy the old-timers paid their money to see.

Kelly was made manager of the Bostons in 1888, and immediately proceeded to induce the owners of the Boston club to purchase John Clarkson, formerly Mike's leading pitcher in Chicago, for another $10,000. The pair were known as the $20,000 battery, and the fans held their breath when they tried to contemplate this munificent sum. Yet contrasted with monetary values of those days and the amount of money then invested in ball clubs, the deal was in every way as big as the one in which Philadelphia two years ago sold its famous Alexander-Killefer battery to the Chicago Cubs.

During the National-American League struggle, baseball first began to talk in real big money, but big figures then mentioned were not purchases of players but salaries offered men to jump.

The deals by which the Giants bought Cy Seymour from the Reds and Spike Shannon from the Cardinals caused a lot of commotion, but the real thriller for the fans came in 1908, when the Giants paid $11,000 to the Indianapolis club for Rube Marquard, the biggest sum ever invested in a minor league rookie.

MACK CAUSES EXCITEMENT

Mack caused quite a bit of excitement in Philadelphia in 1910, when he bought "Lefty" Russell, an older brother of Allen Russell, the former Yankee pitcher, from the Baltimore Internationals for $12,000.

In 1912, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg put the Marquard and Russell deals completely in the shade when he outbid eight other clubs and purchased Marty O'Toole, pitcher of the St. Paul American Association club, for $22,500. The Giants would have outbid Pittsburg for this player, but a telegram sent by McGraw to Kinsella, his scout, was delayed, and the player was disposed of to Pittsburg before Kinsella had another chance to raise the ante.

Dreyfuss also bought Kelly, O'Toole's St. Paul catcher, for $5,000, the battery standing him $27,500.

The Yankees paid $12,000 to Baltimore for Fritz Maisel, the little third baseman, in 1913, and in the same year Comiskey bought Larry Chappelle, an outfielder, from Milwaukee for $18,000. However, almost without exception these high priced minor leaguers were "busts" in the majors.

O'Toole, Chappelle and Russell were lemons of the first order. To this bunch may be added Dan Tipple, a pitcher for whom the Yankees paid $11,000 to the Indianapolis club in 1915. This was so much money thrown into a sewer. Marquard also promised to be a bloomer. He was practically of no use to the Giants for two years. In fact inability to obtain waivers on him in 1911 enabled Rube to get a further chance. McGraw wanted to send him over to Joe McGinnity's Newark club, but couldn't get waivers on Rube. Under the careful coaching of Wilbert Robinson, Marquard won his place in the sun.

Prices Paid For Baseball Stars In Big League

1920—Babe Ruth, bought by New York from Boston Red Sox	$ 125,000
1916—Tris Speaker, bought by Cleveland from Boston Red Sox for $50,000, and Pitcher Sam Jones and Infielder Fred Thomas	55,000
1917—Grover Alexander and Bill Killifer, bought by Chicago Cubs from Philadelphia Nationals for $50,000; Pitcher Milk Prendergast and Catcher "Pickles" Dilhoefer	55,000
1915—Joe Jackson, bought by Chicago White Sox from Cleveland Americans for $32,000; Pitcher Ed Klepfer and Outfielder Bob Roth	50,000
1914—Eddie Collins, bought by Chicago White Sox from Philadelphia Athletics	50,000
1918—Jack McInnis, Wally Schang, Joseph Bush and Amos Strunk, bought by Boston Red Sox for $60,000; Pitcher Vean Gregg, Catcher Chet Thomas and Outfielder Merlin Kopp	68,000
1919—Carl Mays, bought by New York Yankees from Boston Red Sox for $40,000; Pitchers McGraw and Russell	48,000
1919—Arthur Nehf, bought by New York Giants from Boston Braves for $30,000; Pitchers Oeschger, Causey and Jones and Catcher O'Neil	40,000
1916—Frank Baker, bought by New York Yankees from Philadelphia Athletics	37,500
1916—Benny Kauff, bought by New York Nations from Federal League	35,000
1916 — Charley Herzog, bought by New York Nations from Cincinnati Reds for $25,000; Mathewson, Roush and McKechnie (1916 value)	40,000
1916—Lee Magee, bought by New York Yankees from Federal League	22,500
1912—Marty O'Toole, bought by Pittsburg Nationals from St. Paul American Association	22,500

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

three or four hundred up, and are to be played upon neutral tables, these to be arranged between the two players.

* * *

No paper hunt yesterday. The hunters were praying for rain. They have it now with a vengeance. By the way those jockies of ours who went to Hongkong seem to have cleaned up the board pretty well. Billy Hill liked the going evidently and there are many of his admirers here who were delighted to see him top the list of winning riders.

While on the subject of racing the following will be of interest to all those who knew the late Mr. Kapteyn. The paragraph comes from an exchange.

"Much interest was taken at Hongkong in the sale of ponies which belonged to the late Mr. Kapteyn. Bidding for Louza, a subscription griffin, started at $1,000 and he was sold to Mr. G. C. Maxon for $2,000. Mr. L. N. Leefe purchased another subscription griffin at $500. Spottedsand, starting at $500 was purchased for $1,350 by Mr. A. M. L. Soares."

* * *

The racing at Kiangwan this week end will keep golfers off the greens for the Saturday, Monday and Tuesday. However the Racecourse Championship has been arranged for tomorrow week, and that will keep quite a number of the players busy. Entries for this competition are called for by the Secretary, Mr. H. H. Fowler, not later than Friday next.

* * *

It is raining hard as I write these lines, and some of us who are suffering from the Flu are feeling beastly cold, and yet I cannot refrain from saying a few words about tennis. Thoughts of flannels, cold drinks and brilliant sunshine are really comforting. A great big Danish friend of mine has just sent me the annual report of the Danish Tennis Club. I honestly did not know there was such a flourishing club in existence outside the usual resident club on the Race Course and the French Club. I note that the Danes and some of their near neighbors have kept their flag flying for some seven years, and up to the present they have always been handicapped by not having a permanent home. It is good to hear that at last they have been granted a number of courts, and now they are only waiting for the Spring Meeting to run its course before they don the light and airy costumes and issue their challenges to all comers.

The Danish Club has quite a big membership and they have plenty of sterling players among them. The balance sheet shows the club to be in a very healthy position, and as they have two such sound men as Messrs. Aagesen and Gjersing looking after the activities of the players, there is every reason to expect a successful season. Should these lines catch the eyes of Danes or Scandinavians who are keen on the game of tennis, a line to Mr. Secretary and Treasurer P. M. Gjersing will probably result in their becoming members of as sporting and social a club as the Settlement possesses.

OFFERS G$550,000 FOR DEMPSEY BOUT

Fox Makes New Bid—Purse To Be Divided 75 Percent To Winner, 25 To Loser

The munificent purse of G.$550,000 has been offered by William Fox for the proposed heavyweight championship boxing match between Jack Dempsey, world's titleholder, and Georges Carpentier, idol of France, who holds the European title. This record-smashing offer, surpassing in size any of the numerous purses, real and fancy, offered since the probability of the match was first discussed, is offered by Mr. Fox on the condition that it be divided 75 percent to the winner and 25 percent to the loser.

In addition Mr. Fox proposes to give to the winner 35 percent of the net profits and to the loser 15 percent of the net profits, expected from the bout, the remaining 50 percent of profit to be donated to the Red Cross of America, France, England, Canada and Australia. The latter stipulation was contained in the original offer made by Mr. Fox, which provided a guarantee of G.$300,000 to Dempsey and G.$125,000 to Carpentier, and an addition G.$125,000 to Carpentier if the French boxer would cancel his European theatrical engagements and come to the United States so that the bout could be held this year.

This offer was telegraphed to Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, in Los Angeles, Cal. In his telegram Mr. Fox requested that Kearns either accept or decline the offer in the space of twenty-four hours and suggested that an immediate conference between the champion's manager and himself was imperative to emphasise that Dempsey is ready and willing to meet Carpentier.

In concluding his telegram Mr. Fox gave Manager Kearns the preference of accepting this new offer or of choosing the original proposition, which stipulated a guarantee of G.$300,000 to Dempsey, win, lose, or draw, and the net profits division for winner and loser.

Mr. Fox also made it known that the match, if secured by him, will be held under his personal management and that no outside agency will figure in arranging or staging the bout. It is understood Mr. Fox contemplates holding the match in the immediate vicinity of New York.

He has received encouraging word from his representative abroad, who is dickering with Carpentier and is eager to secure definite information one way or the other from Manager Kearns before proceeding further with his European negotiations. A representative of Mr. Fox said that Carpentier is favorable to the match and is waiting for acceptance from Dempsey before giving his consent.

The division of the purse would give to the winner a sum far in excess even of the offer of Promoter Jim Coffroth of California, which through latest developments has been thrown into the discard. The winner would receive a flat sum of G.$412,500, exclusive of his percentage in the net profits. The loser would receive G.$137,500 as his share, in addition to a net profit division of 15 percent.

Mr. Fox is prepared to expend the sum of G.$800,000 for the match. This sum would include every detail of the gigantic undertaking. This was disclosed in a telegram Mr. Fox sent to Promoter Jim Coffroth declining the latter's offer to assist in the promotion of the bout under the supervision of Mr. Fox, either as a salaried man or for a percentage of the gross receipts.

To Make Plans For Baseball

(Continued from Page 1)

ferred his contemplated trip to San Francisco in order to play third.

MAY GET MANILAN

There is a possibility that Bobby Robinson, crack infielder of the Manila Cits, will be a resident of Shanghai 'ere the curtain rises and there is Willy Hoffman, baseballist and billiardist, who will also register as an infielder.

Tommy Lee, Columbia University leftfielder; French, Smith and Charley Glauque, regulars last season; Busch, Hening, Turner, probably Harry Ollerdessen, and a dozen or so others will again be out for the team.

New material includes Frank Williams, who played ball with the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Daniel Boone of the Koster Company, who was prevented from playing a year ago because of a series of ailments; Shanahan of the Whitney Company, and many others who have not made themselves known.

There are more than enough men for two fast nines and the biggest season in history is anticipated for the Navy will have three or four ships in the river all Summer, it is understood.

The Committee of the Baseball Club will announce the date of the annual meeting in a day or two. Then the live membership committee is to be named. Then the campaign starts.

'Twill not be long before the season opens.

Senators Sold To Quaker City Grain Broker

Richardson Purchases Controlling Interest From President Minor

Controlling interest in the Washington Baseball Club has been purchased by William M. Richardson, grain stock broker of Philadelphia, Pa. Richardson, who has been a lifelong friend of Clark C. Griffith, manager of the Senators, obtained the stock formerly held by B. B. Minor, the president; Harry Rapley, treasurer; Rudolph Kaufman, vice-president, and E. J. Walsh, secretary.

Outside of a few scattered shares of stock, Mr. Richardson and Clark C. Griffith now have complete control of the club. The deal had been hanging fire for the three weeks, but because of the unsettled conditions in the league the Quaker City broker held off until he could see the hanging clouds of the inter-league war cleared.

Richardson stated that he would leave no stone unturned in an attempt to place a winner in the national capital. The Philadelphia magnate stated that Griffith could go as far as he wanted in attempting to improve the Senators.

The sale of the Washington club was forced by the fans, who refused to patronise the games because of the raise in price a few years ago when the fans held a "Johnson day" in appreciation of the brilliant pitcher.

This was in 1914. The fans were sore on the former board of directors and the move which was engineered by Clark Griffith was the best move that could have been made in organised baseball for the American League.

Eckersall's All Conference Teams

FIRST TEAM.

Meyers, Wisconsin . Left End
Higgins, Chicago . Left Tackle
McCaw, Indiana .. Left Guard
Deplor, Illinois ..... Center
Applegran, Illinois Right Guard
Slater, Iowa ... Right Tackle
Belding, Iowa .... Right End
Stinchcomb, Ohio State Quarter Back
Harley, Ohio (Capt.) Right Half Back
Oss, Minnesota. Left Half Back
Lohman, Iowa .... Full Back

SECOND TEAM

Weston, Wisconsin. .Left End
Ingwersen, Illinois Left Tackle
Trott, Ohio State . Left Guard
Carpenter, Wisconsin (Capt.) Center
Hunzelman, Iowa. Right Guard
Goetz, Illinois .... Right End
Robert Fletcher, Illinois Quarter Back
Wahlquist, Illinois Right Half Back
Williams, Indiana Left Half Back
Willaman, Ohio State Full Back

At The Theaters

Final episodes of "Protea" and a series of other good films will be shown at the Apollo at today's matinee and tonight's leader will be "Code of the Yukon." This story by Anthony Paul Kelly has been designated a mighty photo-drama and pleased a good house when it was shown last night. It is also announced that the bill will include Pathe News and "Snub" Pollard in a snappy comedy.

This is to be a memorable week at the Apollo. The management has announced the first two episodes of a novel ten-episode serial "Bound and Gagged" for Monday and Tuesday, the Jewish Dramatic-Operette Company by special request will stage "Shabess Koldesh" on Wednesday and the bills for Thursday, Friday, Saturday and next Sunday will be Florence Reed's wonderful production of "The Struggle Everlasting," one of the strongest photo-dramas in which she has starred.

Mitchell Lewis and Tom Santschi are starred in "Code of the Yukon."

For innovation and thrills of an unusual nature, the Pathe serial, "Bound and Gagged," in which George B. Seitz, the producer and director, is co-starring with Marguerite Courtot, sets a new note in screen productions.

It has become customary in the case of a big screen spectacle for the producer or the theater manager to open with a special stage setting, or, sometimes, a prologue of an allegorical nature in which real persons take part. This has only been possible in the larger theaters for obvious reasons.

In "Bound and Gagged" Mr. Seitz has improved on the method. Most serials begin at the beginning of the story and work up to the thrills in chronological order. "Bound and Gagged" starts with a bang—a street battle in which the hero is seen standing off a mob of one hundred or more armed men and finally making a spectacular escape. Then the story proper opens. The opening scene is really a flash of an incident that appears later in the action and serves not only to grip and hold interest from the start, but to establish the character of the hero in his true light.

The street battle scenes were made in the studio of the George B. Seitz Production, Inc., and required more than one hundred men in the making.

JULIAN ELTINGE

Julian Eltinge and his American Vaudeville Review Company will appear in a complete change of program at the Olympic theater at matinee and night Sunday performances. New songs and dances and special scenic and lighting effects are to be features of the productions.

Starting tomorrow Eltinge's players will begin a farewell engagement at the Lyceum. Booking is at Moutrie's.

THE VICTORIA

The great play of Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, "When We Were Twenty-One," has been filmed and is to be the bill at the Victoria tonight. William Elliott is being starred in the play and it is a production wholly worth while. It has lost none of its amazing appeal through being put on the silver screen.

The other attraction at the Victoria will be the great comedienne, Alice Howell, in "Her Unmarried Life."

THE ISIS

Today's bill at the Isis is to be Florence Reed in the strong drama "Wives of Men." This picture will also be presented at today's matinee together with "Houdini." The added feature at the evening performance is a Triangle two-reel comedy "Two Crooks," which is full of laughs. The Isis has recently announced a change in the management.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

SPECIAL SALE
COMPLETE SET of CLUBS
and Bag

Consisting of:

1 Canvas, leather bound bag
1 Driv
1 Brassie
1 Putter
1 Mashie
1 Midiron
1 Niblic
1 Cleek
1 Ball.

All for M. $33.5

You can select them from our new stock just arrived.
SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
The Store of Quality

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M. D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

"COMMANDER"

Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

Also sold in packets of 20 and tins of 50 Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co, Ltd.
London

Men's Outfitting Dept:—

Washington Birthday Ball

Dress Shirts
Pleated or Plain Fronts

Dress Gloves
White Kid Silk or Lisle

Dress Ties and Bows
Black Silk White Pique
(Batswing or Plain Ends)

Dress Collars
Round or Square Corners

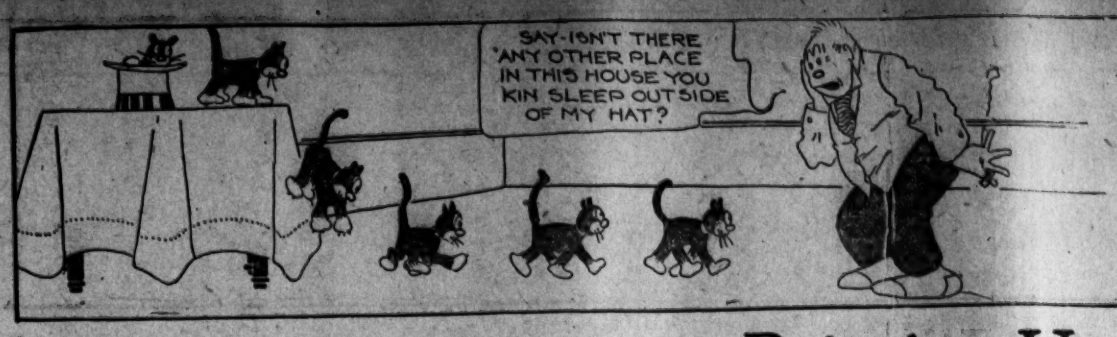
Dress Waistcoats
Grey White, Pique and Silk

Dress Socks
Black Silk Lisle and Cashmere

Dress Pumps
With bows on to lace

5% Discount for cash

Weeks & Co., Ltd.

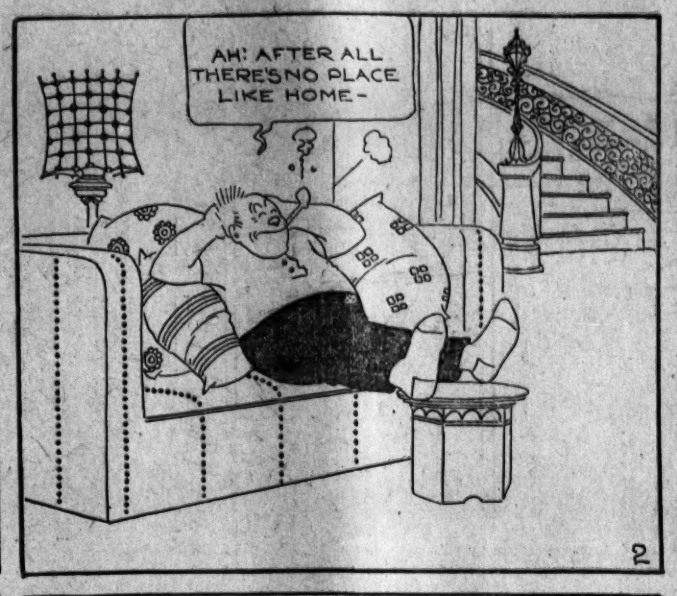


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, February 15th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

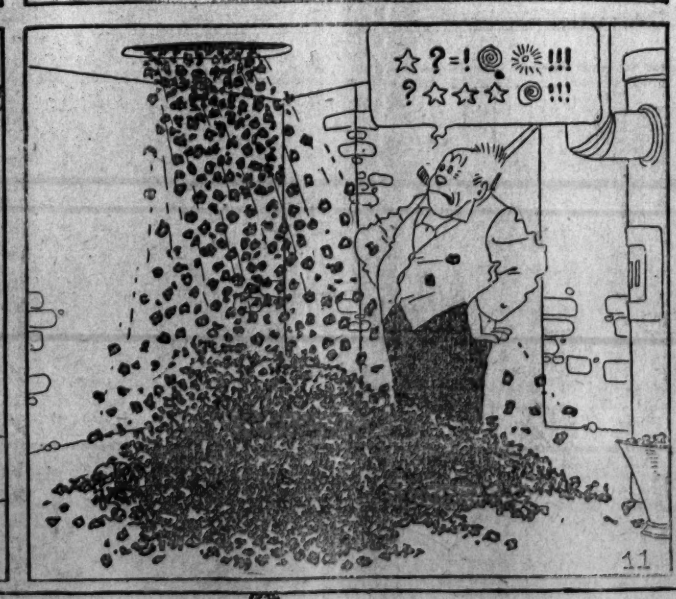
STICK AROUND-WE'LL GIT UP A GAME AS SOON AS HICKEY GITS HERE-
AW-DON'T GO HOME-STAY HERE AN ENJOY YOURSELF-
NO-I'M GONNA SPEND THE THE EVENIN' AT HOME-
1

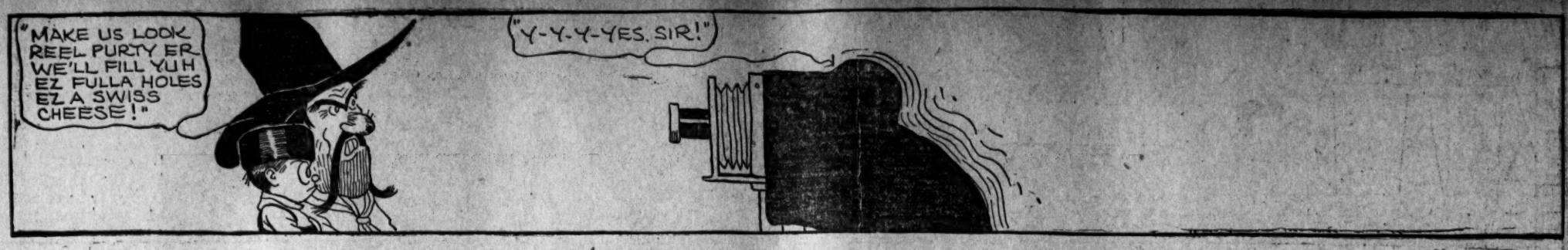


WELL-MRS SMITH WAS THERE-THEY SAY SHE IS GOING TO GET A DIVORCE-MISS SLANT CAME LATE-YOU KNOW SHE HAS QUITE A CASE OF LOVE WITH CAPTIAN BILLET-
TELL ME WHAT DID THEY WEAR?
O-U!
5

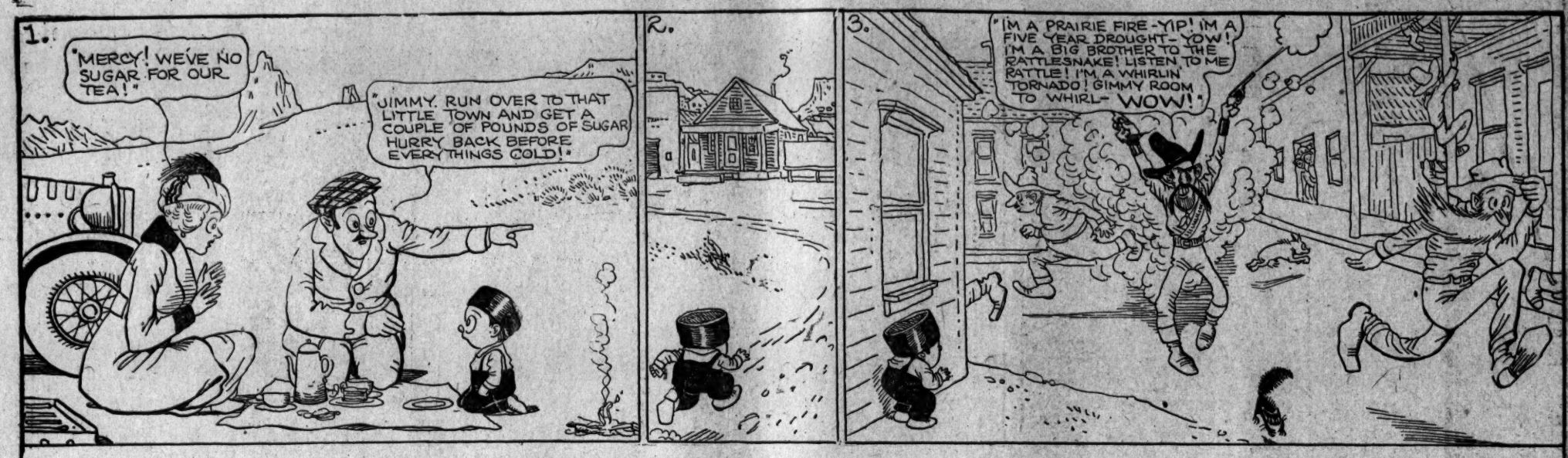
?
SORRY-DAD! I'D LIKE TO LET YOU IN BUT WE'RE CROWDED NOW-TA-TA! DON'T SLAM THE DOOR-
GO ON AND PLAY-TALK TO YOUR FATHER SOME OTHER TIME-
6

WHAT'S ALL THIS JUNK DOIN' IN MY ROOM?
OH! FATHER-I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE HOME SO I BROUGHT THE DRESS-MAKER IN HERE SO PLEASE DON'T DISTURB US-
7





Little Jimmy


1.
"MERCY! WE'VE NO SUGAR FOR OUR TEA!"
"JIMMY. RUN OVER TO THAT LITTLE TOWN AND GET A COUPLE OF POUNDS OF SUGAR HURRY BACK BEFORE EVERY THINGS COLD!"
2.
3.
"I'M A PRAIRIE FIRE-YIP! I'M A FIVE YEAR DROUGHT-YOW! I'M A BIG BROTHER TO THE RATTLESNAKE! LISTEN TO ME RATTLE! I'M A WHIRLIN TORNADO! GIMMY ROOM TO WHIRL- WOW!"
4.
"I'VE GOT A HALF MILLION INVESTED IN THIS MINE AND YOU'RE TO SEE THAT I—"
5.
"HIGH HAT DO ME A HIGHLAND FLING! PRONTO!"
6.
"YOU'RE A GAME LIL' KID! D'YE WANTA HAVE IN ON THIS? TAKE THIS OLE PERSUADER AN' KEEP HIS LEFT FOOT MOVIN' WHILE I TEND TO THE RIGHT ONE!
IN THE MEAN TIME
7.
"HE'S BEEN GONE OVER A HALF HOUR! I'M GOING OVER AND SEE WHATS KEEPIN' HIM!"
"HURRY BACK REMEMBER IM ALL ALONE!"
8.
"WHA—?"
"HULLO THIS YERE LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER SPRY ONE!"
AND
9.
"I CANT STAND THIS A SINGLE MOMENT LONGER HE'S BEEN GONE AN' AGE —"
10.
"HIST 'EM HIGHER OLE TIMER!"
"OOH MAMMA! PAPA CAN BEAT THE FAT MAN DANCIN ALL HOLLOW!"
11.
"LISTEN, NEPHEW, YOU DONE FORGOT SUMPIN UP TO TH' HOUSE, 'FORE YOU START PERIGINATIN 'ROUND YOU GOT TO DO YOUR CHORES! YOU MOVE YOUR ORNERY CARCASS BACK THERE AN' WASH THEM DISHES! GIT!"
"SHORE I WILL, AUNTY! DON'T CALL ME NO NAMES. MY FEELINS IS AWFUL EASY HURT!"
12.
"DID YOU GET THE SUGAR?"
"WHY-NO- DID YOU?"
"BANG!"
SWINNERTON